

THE RAID OF THE RED SKINS.

AGAIN THE COPPER DEVILS STRIKE THE WAR TRAIL.

One Hundred Cheyenne Warriors Bathing Kansas and Nebraska in Blood—They Elude the Troops and Join Red Cloud—Full Details of Gen. Miles' Famous Victory.

The one hundred Cheyenne warriors are coming. We may have a little unpleasantness yet. The Cheyennes successfully eluded the troops in Kansas, crossing the Kansas Pacific railway and making straight for Nebraska. They traveled through a settled country and killed every man who came in sight. They left the women and children alone. Neither did they mutilate bodies as savages are accustomed to do. Farm houses and horses were subjects of interest, burning the former and running off the latter. Before leaving Nebraska they had killed nearly all their own number. In Nebraska they followed up their bloody trail to Ogallala, on the Union Pacific. They had crossed the country and killed a score of Nebraska men, yet the department of the Platte was not wide enough awake to intercept the raiders when they crossed the railroad at Ogallala, a favorite crossing place for years, and well known to the military as such. From the Union Pacific Major Thornburgh and detachment struck after the fugitives. He pressed them too and did not escape a doubtful encounter. The Indians sprang at like a fan. They were soon in every direction, and the troops fully baffled. Indian tactics are so much for the civilized code. The soldiers ran themselves down. They marched through a waterless country and he upshot was a worn out and demoralized command. The Indians have turned up at Red Cloud's camp, in Southern Dakota, west of the Missouri, and near White Clay creek. Red Cloud is reported hostile in his mind and not willing to stand crowding. It is reported that Red Cloud has burned the prairie in his vicinity, indicating that he intends moving away. Spotted Tail is also ugly with rumors of hostilities floating out from his retreat west of the Big Muddy. Red Cloud and Spotted Tail are in easy communication and are entirely indifferent as to whether it is war or peace. They feel aggrieved and are as likely as any of the Sioux to take the war path. There are 6,000 Indians in Red Cloud's fold and 5,000 in Spotted Tail's. The agent of the former has gone to Washington with the information that the "old man" has decided on a halt and will not locate as the Interior Department desired. Mr. Agent says R. C. is mad, and that one of the possibilities of the future is a descent upon the Black Hills. To anticipate the Cheyennes and the hundreds of renegades from Red Cloud Spotted Tail, Crow Creek, Yankton, Lower Brule, Cheyenne, and Standing Rock agencies, that may join them, this department has ordered the Seventh Cavalry from Bear Butte to scout east of the Hills along the Pierre route. In the absence of Gen. Sturges at West Point, Major Joseph Telford is in command. Major Merrill is second in command, with Lieuts. Garlington and Bannum as staff officers. The commanding officers of the companies are, Captains Moyle and Mahoney, Lieuts. Wallace, Russell, Hare, Wilkey, Nave, McCormick, De Rudio and Edgerly. It looks from their position that the old Seventh would be a good deal of a fight.

GEN. MILES' VICTORY.

Felix Sanger, the guard of Capt. Bennett's remains, was in the recent fight that Gen. Miles had with the Bannocks. He portrays on paper and in broken English a lively picture of that decisive engagement. He says it was in sage brush and under circumstances that made the result look exceedingly doubtful. Gen. Miles came upon the Bannocks about half past five in the morning. It was foggy, and all that could be seen at first were four tepees. The pony herd, about two hundred yards from the tepees, was first cut off, and then the twenty-four soldiers, in two squads, posted within one hundred yards of the Indians. The friendly Crow Indians, some thirty of them, with Miles, were stationed in the rear of the tepees. The firing was opened and kept up for three quarters of an hour, when all was quiet. Gen. Miles said he went into battle upon the theory that one soldier must whip ten Indians. It was taking chances, and Gen. Miles fully realized the situation after he had opened the ball. He encouraged his men to stand their ground and shoot often and long. Sanger says he put in fifty-two shots, and some of the boys as high as six. Miles remarked after the battle that it was the heaviest and fastest firing he had ever heard, considering the number of men doing the shooting.

Scrap from Camp Sturgis.

A private letter from Camp J. G. Sturgis, under date of October 3d, says: "I have just returned from a six days' scout with two companies of Seventh Cavalry, commanded by Lieuts. Edgerly and Wallace. We were in search of hostiles, but found none. Capt. Moyle, in command of companies A and I, is out on the Pierre route, looking for the road agents who went through the Cheyenne iron clad treasure coach. Private Barnes accidentally shot himself in the abdomen. He died in a few hours. The weather is getting cold and the soldiers are poorly clad."

New Bank Building.

W. H. W. Comer has started in on the construction of a new building on the site occupied by his old barber shop. It will be a fine one story frame building, with attractive front. Half of it, 12x24, will be occupied by the Merchants' Bank of Bismarck, and the other half, same dimensions, by Comer's barber shop. The building will be completed at once.

BULLY FOR THE BISMARCK BOYS.

THEY TURN THE TIDE OF BUSINESS TO THEIR CITY.

By Building Winter Accommodations for Upper River Steamers—Formation of the Bismarck Marine, Ways and Dock Company—Election of Officers and Selection of a Site.

For a long time there has been a terrible clamor among steamboatmen because they were compelled to winter at Yankton, when their preferences were strongly in favor of Bismarck. They recognized the natural advantages of Bismarck and detected in its lively people and exciting winter seasons a much better prospect of enjoyment than was ever held out by the old dead stump at the bottom of the Territory. Then again they saw that Bismarck offered business inducements such as no town on the Missouri river ever offered, and yet steamboatmen were driven away from the levee when the winter set in, and sent down the river. These lamentations at length became so loud and deep that the people of this city finally determined to take hold of the matter. A subscription for the construction of ways and a dock was immediately taken up, a company formed, and everything is now in prosperous shape.

CONCERNING CATTLE.

A Huge Herd of Montana Bees En Route for Chicago.

The latest herd of nine hundred head of Montana cattle is exciting considerable interest. They were driven from Sun river, Montana, in seventy five days and from Fort Benton in sixty days. They came down on the north and west bank of the river. There was not a single hostile Indian to molest, although there were only ten well armed herders in command. They were lost on the trip seven head. The money actually saved by driving was about four thousand dollars. The experiment of driving by land was a signal success.

Friday morning at 4 o'clock two special trains of ten cars each went east over the Northern Pacific. There was a noisy time loading them Thursday night. They are wild beasts still, and were as untamed as buffalo when started from Montana. The herders were careful to stay on horseback, for a man on foot is in danger, but on a pony he is as safe as a possum up a tree. When one of the herd gets a drop of blood on him, all the rest are thirsty for his gore. He must be immediately cut out from the herd by the herders, or die. These cattle are natives and Texan steers. The railroad men at St. Paul and Minneapolis are taking a lively interest in the route they will take from those cities to Chicago. The Chicago & Milwaukee road supposed they were engaged for that line, until T. B. Woolsey, of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road, came up and got a written order from the owners, Geo. Hammond & Co., of Marshall county, Iowa, for the delivery of the cattle by Mr. Alexander, freight agent of the St. Paul & Pacific, to the M. & S. road at Minneapolis. J. W. Crippen, of the Milwaukee road, and J. N. Willoughby, of the West Wisconsin line, came up to see about Woolsey's charge, and found it too true. The Minneapolis road probably gave a "cut throat" rate.

MR. MILLER'S MISSION.

An Episcopal Church to be Established in Bismarck.

The Rev. J. Gorton Miller, late of Ne-gaunee, Mich., arrived in this city on Friday last, and is now a guest at the Sheridan House. Mr. Miller has been appointed by Bishop Clarkson to the charge of the Episcopal Church in this place, and designs to reside in Bismarck. His ministrations were begun on Sunday last by morning service at the school house, and evening service at the Presbyterian Church. These services were well attended, that of the evening especially so. The Rev. gentleman's morning sermon was especially appropriate as introductory to his work here, and was based upon the parable of the sower. The evening sermon was an earnest appeal from St. Peter's words, "Add to your Faith, Virtue." It is designed to build a church as soon as possible, and it is predicted for the Episcopal Church a large measure of success in this city, and it is to be hoped that the citizens of Bismarck will not fail to give it all due support and aid. Episcopal services will be held next Sunday, morning and evening, at the Presbyterian church.

A Chapter of Changes.

Col. Fred W. Jones and Jno. E. McEwan, of New York City, have been in the city for a week past. They have been hunting and breathing the bracing atmosphere peculiar to the "Banana Belt." They have Indian Commissioner Hayt's promise of either or both of the Indian Traderships at Standing Rock and Fort Berthold, but have not decided to accept until they have investigated men and things. At Standing Rock Jno. Thompson, the trader, is willing to retire if his successor will buy him out. Mr. Thompson is a strong personal friend of Senator Allison, of Iowa, and will not stand crowding. On the other hand Thompson was an ally of the late agent Hughes, whom Gen. Hammond forced to resign, and is besides no pet of Commissioner Hayt. At Berthold the trader is C. W. Darling, a nephew of Col. Bill King, of Minneapolis. Darling is not solid with either Hayt or Hammond. The latter got some points in his Berthold investigation that would hurt Darling's standing, and probably necessitate a change on general principles. It will please many of the TRIBUNE's readers to know that Col. Jones rode by the side of Gen. Custer in his fight at Coal Harbor. He says Custer's sword flashed in every direction. He little expected to see the General come out alive.

It Wasn't Sitting Bull.

It wasn't Sitting Bull who wanted to surrender, nor was it Gen. Miles who forwarded the dispatch from Fort Keogh saying that he did. The Indians who were at Keogh represented the Ogallalas of Sitting Bull's camp, but not Sitting Bull. They wanted terms of surrender for themselves. There is both a distinction and a difference. Gen. Whistler forwarded the dispatch about their return. Miles wasn't at Keogh and isn't yet. Capt. Woodruff is the authority for this correction of a statement that has gone over the country.

DOWN THE DEATH LADDER.

Death of Mr. Herman A. Vitt and Lieut. Thornton.

Monday afternoon Mr. Herman A. Vitt, for some time book keeper for Messrs. McLean & Macnider, passed away. Mr. Vitt was born in New York City in 1845, and was 33 years of age at the time of his death. Notwithstanding the weakness consequent upon a long and wearing illness, he stuck to his post, confident that he would recover. His many friends had determined to run him for register, but he, with every faith in his recovery, was preparing for the day. Monday afternoon he went home, sat up and wrote his books and balanced them. Then he struck his trial balance, and as he finished it, he finished his life.

Mr. Vitt was respected wherever he was known. Pure in thought and motive, of unimpeachable integrity, he was a good citizen, an honest friend, a man. The community will miss him, while those who were more closely related to him in friendship and business will mourn for him as one whose place could only be filled by himself.

Second Lieut. Thornton, who went through here last spring with the late Capt. Bennett, died at Fort Keogh, recently of mountain fever. Thornton was in command of a squad guarding the new military telegraph line between Keogh and Buford, when he contracted the fever. He died shortly after reaching his post. Singularly no one about Keogh knew the whereabouts of Thornton's relatives, and inquiry had to be made of the Adjutant General of the department.

Capt. Bennett's remains went east to Waukesha, Wis., on last Friday evening. This gallant officer fell in the recent fight Gen. Miles had with the Bannocks. Bennett was esteemed one of the best men of the fifth infantry, and his death went home like a dart to every heart about Keogh.

A FURIOUS FIRE.

Considerable Trouble at Fort Stevenson.

Sunday last, a prairie fire walled in Fort Stevenson and came very near destroying the whole post. The garrison and every other able bodied person, turned out and fought the flames with desperation. The wind was blowing a gale, but in spite of the elements the fire was beaten back, and the post saved. (When the danger was supposed to be over, a flying spark set fire to the old corral. It was quickly burned with six mules, five hundred cords of wood, and all the grain, which was not a great deal.

Does Reservation Reserve?

The Indian reservation on the east side of the Missouri from Beaver river up to the Fort Keogh military reservation is no reservation at all. There is no executive order or a file in the surveyor general's office at Yankton, and it is said by that office that no such order was ever issued. Hence the so called reservation is the arbitrary ruling of the agent at Standing Rock. Settlers can govern themselves accordingly. It is public domain. Col. Poland is tearing down the buildings at Fort Rice and removing them to Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Indian agencies. Those not removed will be sold on or before July next. Col. Poland will recommend to department headquarters that Congress, this winter, declare the reservation on the east side of the river a part of the public domain.

The Pay of Pilots.

The day was when pilots on the upper Missouri got fair salaries. Capt. Mastic, in 1859, received two thousand dollars per month as pilot. Pilots were scarce then, and the tariff on freight fifteen cents per pound. Piloting was also considered dangerous, but it is stated as a fact that there never was a pilot killed at the wheel by Indians. Indians don't like a steamboat. It is like boarding house hash, a mystery. In 1867 pilots were paid as high as one thousand dollars per month. Now the salaries range from \$150 to \$300. Capt. Grant Marsh of the Batchelor gets \$500 a month as captain and pilot both.

"Bless You, Children."

Last Saturday night Mr. Emer N. Corey, clerk of the district court, and United States commissioner, was united in matrimony to Miss Susie Lennon, of Desoto, Ill. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Chrysostom, at the residence of the bridegroom, in the presence of a few personal friends of the young couple. Miss Dor a Yogan assisted the bride in the capacity of bridesmaid, and Mayor Peoples officiated as spokesman. Mr. and Mrs. Corey have a large circle of friends who since they congratulated them and wish them every success and all happiness.

A Tedious Trip.

The steamer Eclipse was six days making forty miles on the Yellowstone. She was loaded with telegraph poles. Cary Wilson was left on the bank sixty miles from Keogh with a cargo of sewing machines from John W. Fisher's stock. He made Keogh in a lumber wagon, slightly agitated with Yellowstone navigation.

A BAD BLACK EYE FOR BENNETT.

SENATOR SPENCER RELIEVES HIS MASSIVE MIND.

He Denounces the Republican Candidate as Corrupt and Dishonest—Programme for the Unscenting of Hayes—A Ten Years Civil War Prophesied—Political Notes.

In an interview with Senator Spencer, of Alabama, who went through here last Friday to Deadwood, some emphatic political statements were developed: "What do you think, Senator, of Judge Bennett, (the Republican candidate to Congress?) "He is corrupt, dishonest, a pharisee and a fraud." "Then you can't support him?" "No sir, I could not." "What's the use in electing a Republican, anyhow?" "There is no earthly use in electing a Republican. The next congress, house and senate both, will be two-thirds Democratic and a Republican delegate could have no weight or influence in shaping the legislation that Dakota might need or want."

What do you suppose will be the upshot of such a Democratic triumph as you predict?"

"I believe in December, 1879, the Democrats of the senate will elect a Democrat President pro tem. Then the house, and senate, jointly, will declare that Hayes was never elected President, and refuse to recognize him. Then the President of the senate pro tem will be sworn in as President, and Congress will act with him, ignoring Hayes and Wheeler. They will justify their course by citing the Evarts letter of instructions to the visiting statesmen of Louisiana. Next will follow confusion, confusion, and a war that will last ten years. The mistake that the present senate made was in confirming the present cabinet. It should have insisted on surrounding the President by Republicans of national reputation, and thereby have avoided the evil counsels that have prevailed."

GOOD NEWS FOR DEMOCRATS.

The election results yesterday in Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa, appears to be mixed. There were three tickets in each State, and three in almost every Congressional district. The telegraph reports Indiana Democratic, Ohio doubtful, with immense Democratic gains, and Iowa Republican, by a much smaller majority than the Republicans expected.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Capt. D. W. Maratta is prominently named by the Democrats for the nomination to the council. It is not yet known whether he will accept.

Mr. Alexander McKenzie has the inside track for re-nomination for the shrievalty. The Republicans want to put up their best man to come any where near him.

Mr. John E. Carland is on the track for the Democratic nomination to the District Attorneyship for the Third Judicial District. He is young but he is a good lawyer, an energetic man and one whose candidature will stir up the Republicans to the bottom.

TWO NEW STEAMERS.

The Largest that Ever Floated on the Upper Missouri.

The Coulson Line people are now building at California, Penn., two steamboats for the Upper Missouri. They will be two hundred and fifty feet long and forty eight feet beam with full cabin. The hull will be four and a half feet deep. Each boat will be provided with two high pressure cylinders of eighteen inches diameter and seven feet stroke. There will be four boilers, twenty-eight feet long and thirty-eight inches in diameter. The Texas will be of sufficient size to accommodate all the officers and crew and the cabins will be furnished in style. These boats will be called the "Continental" and the "Queen of the West."

Telegraph Tattle.

Lieut. Geo. S. Grimes, now in charge of the Texas division of military telegraph line, will be the superintendent of the new lines to Forts Keogh and Custer, with headquarters in Bismarck. This division will probably be known as the Dakota division. The builder of these lines will be in charge until Lieut. Grimes arrives. The line is ready to operate to Buford. The operator is in at Stevenson and at work.

Private Larsey, operator at Fort Lincoln, has been appointed operator at Fort Keogh, the most important position on the line. Citizen operators will be employed this winter. Thereafter signal service observers, who can telegraph, will be used.

The tariff from here to Fort Keogh will be 25 cents for ten words, and one cent for every additional word.

Don Stevenson.

Don Stevenson returned last evening. He has finished one of the heaviest government contracts ever let in the northwest. At Ft. Keogh alone he put in nearly five thousand tons of hay at \$28 per ton. At Custer he put in the wood and hay, making his total contracts amount to \$200,000.

A Predigious Purchase.

George C. Reis, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and J. W. Raymond, of Bismarck, have purchased ten sections of railroad land, 6,400 acres, near Glyndon, for a wheat farm.

ROWING ROGUERY.

THE HANLAN-COURTNEY SCULLING MATCH.

Beautiful to Look Upon, But a First-Class Swindle--Telegrams of Sporting Men Showing that Courtney Sold the Match--Comments of the "Spirit of the Times" With Evidence of the Fraud--Miscellaneous Sporting Events.

The Water.

HANLAN-COURTNEY MATCH.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 3.—Fully 10,000 people witnessed the Hanlan-Courtney race to-day. Hanlan won the choice of position and took the outside, thereby getting the lee of Isle of Dorval. Sheriff Harding formally announced the judges appointed by the contestants, that he should call out the men by four whistles from the steamer. This occurred about 4:15 p. m., and after waiting some little time, during which Hanlan and Courtney were notified, the steamer proceeded from the dock to a point near the contestants' quarters where the signals to come out were given. They were obeyed with alacrity, the Canadian champion being first to make his appearance. He was followed without delay by his antagonist.

Both men as they moved towards the starting point were heartily cheered, and as they approached the press steamer they were closely scrutinized. There was a striking contrast between the two men. Hanlan was fair, with clear, bright skin, while Courtney was dark and tawny as an aborigine. They were both in splendid condition. With considerable dexterity they wheeled their boats into line, the latter being immediately taken hold of and held by the parties stationed at the starting buoys. A few moments' delay occurred while the judges' barge was being placed in position, after which the referee asked, "if they were ready." "Aye, aye," having been answered the signal was given at 4:56. The men dipped their sculls together and sent their frail shells forward with terrific force, Hanlan making thirty-one to Courtney's thirty-three strokes to the minute. They appeared to be taking it easily for the first half mile, a waiting race seemingly being determined upon.

Up to the first half mile buoy no perceptible difference could be discerned. The men were pulling a slow and steady stroke, Courtney, especially so. Their style of rowing was somewhat similar, the American being a little jerky as compared with his rival's full, easy and graceful ways. Before reaching the half mile signal buoy Hanlan drove the nose of his craft in advance of Courtney's shell. He maintained this position until he passed that point, when the red flag went up indicating Hanlan's supremacy. Cheers from the Canadians of the press steamer greeted the appearance of their favorite colors.

The next half-mile was a repetition of the first Hanlan, making some beautiful and effective sweeps, still maintained the lead. The mile was done in even minutes. Passing into the second mile the surface of the water was rather more ruffled, in consequence of which both men stepped for the lee side course.

When close to land and in calm water Courtney made a determined effort to overhaul his opponent and succeeding, drew in advance, placing at least a boat's length of daylight between them. Hanlan had eased off to about twenty strokes while Courtney made thirty-one in long slow strokes. They competed for some distance, Courtney slightly increasing his advantage.

Rain now began to fall briskly, but did not last more than a few minutes. As the contestants passed the small speck of land called Dixie Island, they were again neck and neck in the race but on approaching the two mile signal buoy Hanlan drew to the front and passed about a length and a half ahead. Time of second mile, 9 minutes.

At Isle Dorval Courtney rowed a tremendous stroke, steering straight for his turn buoy, but having diverged very much by getting under the lee of the island Hanlan obtained a slight advantage and drew almost imperceptibly ahead, turning his rounding buoy in 21 minutes, 25 seconds from the start. Courtney only about five seconds behind. Both men lay to their oars, and with any amount of vim strove to obtain an advantage, but unsuccessfully.

At this time only about the length of a boat and a half separated them, their boats being nearly abreast the press boat, which had laid to whilst they passed the buoys. On their return they swept past in magnificent style, each one bending to his work with a will, and nerved by the cheers of spectators the third mile was completed in 9 minutes. Very little change took place in the fourth mile, which was done in 6 minutes, the men pulling with all their might.

At the commencement of the fifth and last mile Hanlan took the lead, pulling thirty-three and Courtney thirty-six to the minute. Coming down the home stretch some fine skill was displayed, but both men created considerable consternation among their backers by veering too much to the south and rendering it necessary for both to recover ground. Hanlan eventually came in winner in 36:22.

Before reaching the goal Courtney stopped rowing to avoid a foul, having got into Hanlan's water. The latter's time from turning the start buoy, was 14 min. 50 sec. The race was adjudged to Hanlan by a length and a quarter. The winner rowed alongside Courtney and shook his gallant antagonist by the hand very warmly, and loud cheers from thousands of spectators. The veteran referee declared that it was the most magnificent race he had ever seen.

THE "SPIRIT OF THE TIMES" VIEW.

New York, Oct. 3.—The *Spirit of the Times* in an editorial on the Courtney-Hanlan race, written before the result was announced, says: "Writing Thursday noon, with the possibility that the race will have been rowed before the facts now before us, and we regret being compelled to say this, that which should have been the greatest sculling match of the century, and an epoch in aquatic history, bids fair to result disgracefully. In Montreal, and in New York city, and even at Auburn, the odds are \$100 to \$30 on the Canadian, and thousands of dollars of Hanlan money, go begging for want of takers, few being willing to back Courtney even at these ridiculous figures. The performance of the men need no recital here. Hanlan is confessedly the best man ever known in Canada, and Courtney is easily the fastest sculler that the United States has produced. There is little chance between their records, and no man who has carefully and intelligently studied their history would offer \$100 to \$30 on either. If ever two men made a match where betting should have been even, this was such a race. Until Monday night both parties demanded odds, and this fact was so well known that the Canadian newspapers appealed to the patriotism of their readers and urged them not to belittle the reputation of their champion by asking odds, but to come forward like true Canadians and bet dollar for dollar on our Ned. Both men are in good health, are perfectly suited with boats and sculls, and ready and able to row as fast as they ever did in their lives."

A friend of Courtney, who had been backing him heavily here, became alarmed Wednesday, and telegraphed him asking if anything was wrong. The answer sent Wednesday evening, after the race had been postponed for that day, was: "Shall win if I can, and am confident I can. Charles E. Courtney."

In the face of these facts the odds on Hanlan

had since Tuesday morning increased not steadily but suddenly, and probably until now \$100 to \$25 finds no response. Of a party of gentlemen, who had been backing Courtney in this city, two went to Montreal Tuesday night and next morning telegraphed his friends to hedge out immediately and go the other way; we are all wrong.

We saw a Wednesday night telegram from a New York sporting man now in Montreal to their partners here, which read as follows: "Bet all you have and can borrow on Hanlan. Go broke on the little fellow. The other is settled. Back Hanlan to any amount at any odds on joint account bank of Canada. The New Yorker is squared. Everything on Hanlan. Any odds. The race is a stiff."

All this can have but one meaning: The men who send these dispatches and bet their money have, or think they have, a sure thing. Courtney could get into his boat with his oar-catch and beat Plasted, yet on May 15th, when Hanlan and Plasted rowed, his own neighbors refused to bet more than three to one. Morris would stand no chance with Courtney, yet when he and Hanlan rowed June 20th the odds were only \$100 to \$70. Yet now, when Hanlan meets the king of scullers, the odds are \$4 to \$1 and no takers. No possible improvement of the one man and falling off of the other could have made such a change. No good rowing shown by Hanlan and poor rowing by Courtney at Lachine could make such betting. Some persons have hired Courtney to this race or else a job has been arranged with or without the connivance of Courtney, by which his boat, or outriggers, or rowlocks, or sculls will be doctored, so as to break down at the critical moment.

The class of men who were, Wednesday evening, pushing into the New York pool rooms, pointing \$100 to \$35 on "the little fellow," do not bet their money on a fair hazard, and certainly think they have a sure thing. We firmly believe Courtney to be honest and true, and if there is any rascality in this race it has been arranged without his knowledge or participation. He is now paying the penalty of a great reputation, and in a position compared to which the tortures of the inquisition would be child's play. He is matched against a man who is undoubtedly a wonderful sculler, a man who is thought by many good judges to be the best in the world, and who has beaten with ease every man he ever rowed against; yet if these rumors are all false, if the race is rowed fairly and honestly, and Hanlan should win it on its merits, Courtney could not, should he live a thousand years, persuade one-tenth of the American people that he did not deliberately sell himself and friends to a gang of thieves for the good name of the American people.

For the best interests of rowing everywhere and for the reputation of a maner we cannot think other than honest, we sincerely hope the race may be finished without accident or foul and that Courtney may prove winner. This result and this only can, under present circumstances, clear up this affair and confound the robbers.

COURTNEY'S SELL OUT.

New York, Oct. 3.—A special to the *Herald* says: Auburn, "the home of Courtney, is in a ferment of excitement over a seemingly well-founded story that the Courtney-Hanlan race has been surely sold to the Canadians. Suspicions were first aroused by receipt in Auburn of two contradictory dispatches. One of Courtney's main supporters, at Lachine, telegraphed several Auburn gentlemen that Charles was certain to win, while a brother of the same backer received a dispatch to bet on Hanlan sure. This leaks out and sets the better to thinking. The brother before mentioned immediately began offering heavy bets on Hanlan, which tended to strengthen suspicions that all was not fair. One person who professes to know all about the alleged bargain, says of the put-up job: "The Hanlan party admitted that their man stood no show with Courtney, and the only way possible to get a match on was to sell the race. Courtney didn't dare to do this at home, and the race was therefore fixed for Montreal. Courtney was to have \$4,000 of the purse offered by the citizens for losing the race, and in order to prevent him giving gamblers the double cross he was required to place this entire sum on Hanlan. With other bets he could make on the sure thing, he would be in a fair way of making a fortune. A letter from Courtney to his brother is also mentioned in which he states he could beat Hanlan with ease but advises him to place his money on Hanlan. There are other circumstances which are said to corroborate this story. The excitement is at fever heat and everybody is willing to bet on Hanlan and nobody on Courtney. It is impossible to hedge and the duped sporting men are going to the stakeholder and protest against giving up the money every minute. The condemnation of Courtney, even among those who have stood by him in all his previous trials, is open and bitter."

LONG SCHOONER VOYAGE.

New York, Oct. 3.—The schooner yacht *Okestra* of Cleveland, Capt. F. W. Edmunds, arrived in the Hudson river yesterday afternoon, after a voyage of nearly twelve months. The *Okestra* is thirty-five feet long and nine feet beam, carrying a gaff topsail. It is the intention of Capt. Edmunds to stop in Hoboken for a few days at least, after which he will sail to Troy and from there to Buffalo via the Erie canal. From Buffalo the course will be continued down Lake Erie to Cleveland, Capt. Edmunds' home. He expects to arrive there about the 20th inst. The *Okestra* started from Cleveland, O., Oct. 15, 1877, down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, through the Gulf of Mexico, Mobile Bay, and the Gulf of Pensacola to Florida; thence to Philadelphia and New York. The voyage is the longest ever made by any yacht of her dimensions.

Didn't Buy the Mule.

Found on Ninth Street, in front of the Bazaar, he was showing the man the bay mule that he was working in a team with the old gray.

"You want him sound, and perfectly kind and gentle?" the man said.

"Precisely," said the farmer John. "My wife and children drive him, and he is a perfect pet. Comes into the house like a dog."

"Easy to shoe?" asked the man.

"Well I guess so. Fact is, I never had him shod. I don't believe in it; he works better without it," said farmer John.

"How does he act when you put the crupper on?" asked the man.

Farmer John hesitated. "Well, pretty good, I guess," he said; "fact is I never put it on."

"How does it get on?" asked the man; "who does put it on?"

"Well, I kind of don't know," said farmer John; "fact is, he had the harness on when I got him, and it fit him so well, an' he seemed to be so kind of contented in it, like, that I sort of never took it off him."

"And how long have you had him?" asked the man.

Farmer John chewed a straw very meditatively.

"Well," he said, "not to exceed more'n two years, maybe."

And the man backed a little further away, and said he would "sort of look round a little further before he bought, like." And farmer John never saw him again, not even unto this day.

ADELPHI EXPLOSION

Further Particulars of the Steamboat Disaster--The Death-Roll Increased to Twelve.

SOUTH NORWALK, Sept. 28.—The following is from the South Norwalk *Sentinel*, extra: The boiler of the steamer *Adelphi*, just as she was towed down to approach the dock at Gregory Point this morning, exploded with terrific force, tearing away the main deck, the boiler hatch and a portion of the saloon on the port side, instantly killing several and precipitating others into the water. The bodies have not been found. The boat left her dock at this city about the usual time, and had probably 200 passengers on board.

Capt. Holton was in the office at the time of the explosion. The body of Mr. Hoyt was picked up 150 feet from where the calamity occurred. Some of the most heartrending scenes took place. One passenger recognized his mangled wife from whose mouth the blood spouted. The burned suffered terribly and their groans are harrowing. Physicians were prompt in attendance.

THE ADELPHI

is an old steamboat which formerly belonged to the North River Steamboat company, but for the past two years has been plying between this city and Norwalk. R. Cornell, while president of the New York and Norwalk Steamboat company, which owns the *Adelphi*, says he has been in the steamboat business more than thirty years, and that this is the first accident that ever occurred to one of his vessels. He said he bought the *Adelphi* last May from the receiver of the Hudson Steamboat company, of New York. It was a very good boat was built in 1856, at Albany, and had a new boiler built in 1865. The *Adelphi* was inspected the 25th of June and pronounced safe in every particular. She was 624 tons burden, her length 200 feet, her breadth 22 feet, and she was 8½ feet deep. Her longitudinal seams were double-riveted instead of single. Her Captain is Geo. Holton, and she had for engineer J. A. Howland, both said to be very trustworthy men in their respective positions. Mr. White has gone to Norwalk to see that every care is given to the wounded, and to arrange for a proper disposition of the dead.

THE ENGINEER'S STORY.

The *Adelphi* had on board about two hundred passengers at the time of the disaster. The engineer says he had a pressure of thirty-eight pounds, and when he closed the engine he gave orders to the fireman to open the furnace door, and he was about to do so when the explosion occurred. The general expression of those who have examined the fractures is that hanging would be too easy a death for the inspector who declared the boiler capable of safely standing a pressure of forty pounds to the square inch. The break was inside the sheet over the fire box, parting where the sections are bolted, making hinges of the other point.

THE INJURED.

Mrs. Lord was badly scalded, and now lies in a critical condition at the City hotel. She and her husband were returning to New York after a visit to her sister, and Mrs. Boole was accompanying them. Mrs. Boole had on at the time a valuable gold watch, the gift of her husband. This has not been found, and it is reported it was taken from her by a woman who assisted in bringing the body to the Dorton house. She said that she saw the men who was helping her take the watch.

Theo. Raymond, of New Canon, is worse than first reported. His leg was broken and his ankle dislocated. He is at the Dorton house. The proprietor closed the bar-room as soon as the crowd assembled.

THE BOILER.

Shortly after the accident the *Adelphi* was towed to the dock at Dorton's Point where her shattered hull was viewed by thousands. All through the season there have been doubts as to the safety of the boiler. Some time ago Capt. Holton's attention was called to this fact by the public, who had the certificate of the boiler inspector and inspector of the hull published, both of which declared her in good condition and perfectly safe. The following is the latest list of names of

RAILWAY CROSSING FATALITY.

New York, Sept. 28.—A sad and fatal accident occurred shortly after half-past 11 this morning on the Long Island railroad crossing at Atlantic and Brooklyn avenues, Brooklyn. It appears that the funeral of Patrick Duffy was crossing the railroad track a coach in the procession driven by Patrick McNamara was struck by a locomotive. The carriage was crushed by tremendous force against the platform and railing of the station. Miss Mary Redwood, age 16, of 249 Van Buren street, and Mrs. Stephen Callahan, of 66 Montague street, who were in the carriage, and the driver, who resides at 138 Pearl street, were instantly killed. The children of Mrs. Callahan, Teresa, aged 13 years, Cecelia, aged 11, and Thomas, aged 8, were seriously injured. The carriage was completely demolished and one of the horses killed. The following arrests have been made: John M. Gaffney, engineer, W. H. H. Deffenbach, conductor, and Michael Dwyer, flagman.

A German oculist rented a cottage at Cape May, and soon found that he was paying an exorbitant price for it. His landlord was also his milkman. One morning when the milkman came along the oculist looked him in the face and asked: "Vat is the matter with your right eye, my friend?" The milkman said he did not know that anything was the matter with it; but he was frightened. Next morning he asked the oculist to examine the eye. The latter pronounced it very bad, and said that in less than six months that eye would be blind. The oculist treated him, and easily cured him, for there was nothing the matter with him. Then it was a race between the rent and the oculist's bill; but the oculist won.

French Toast—For a family of five, take five slices of bread—the longer the bread has been baked the better—and have ready a bowl of water into which a pinch of salt has been dropped. Take a piece of butter the size of a walnut, and thoroughly grease the bottom of a frying-pan, then beat five eggs to a froth; dip each slice of bread into the water then into the egg, and place it flat on the bottom of the frying-pan; pour over the remaining egg which was left in the bowl; set the frying-pan over the fire carefully turning the bread over when it becomes a light brown. Pepper and salt to taste.

A coroner in Arkansas, after empanelling his jury, said, "Now, gentlemen you are to determine whether the deceased came to his death by accident, by incidence, or incendiary." The verdict was that "The deceased came to his death by incidence in the shape of a bowie-knife."

On a Sheet of Blank Paper.

O virgin page, untouched, unstained,
Without a line, without a blot.
Thou cream-like blank-faced mystery
Of untold thoughts, of unsung songs;
Who can foresee thy end, thy lot,
Who tell thy future history?

Perchance thou art reserved to bear
The record of a lofty mind,
Whose echo shall defy Time's wave;
Or in the rubbish basket near
Some cruel hand may bid thee find
Oblivion, and a wicker grave.

Or shall, upon thy vacant face,
Some poet write a stirring ode,
Some wondrous lay, some graceful sonnet?
Or shall Miss Jones' fingers trace
Some lines to Madame a la Mode
About the color of her bonnet?

Thupmayst some doctor's mandate bear
For horrid drugs or an emetic;
Or serve to write an I O U;
Some love-sick swain to Dulcinea,
In halting doggerel most pathetic,
May send thee as a *billet-doux*.

Or on thee, haply, shall be wrought
Some picture, to for aye remain.
A masterpiece of tint and line?
Or shall the baser pen and thought
Of Thomas, or of Sarah Jane,
Degrade thee to a valentine?

O empty blank! that only craves
A touch, a word, in paint or rhyme;
Thou silent monument of shame
On coward, idler, fashion's slave,
On brains that have no thoughts sublime,
On hands that cannot give the fame,
What ill destroyed, what good abused!
So ready thou to cheer or pain!
So prompt for blessing or for curse—
And here, half-conscious, as I mused,
I took the paper up again,
And scribbled off this idle verse!

—Chamber's Journal.

A Distinguished Visitor.

Peck's Sun.

The *Sun* office is in receipt of many calls, but no more distinguished looking man has been in than the one who came in on Monday. It is a settled habit with us to treat every person cordially, and not to be outdone in anything socially. If a man were to come in with a grievance or a club, and desired, above all things, to erect a head upon the editor, we should receive him with cordiality, give him a check for his club for the time being, set out a bottle of wine, and gradually draw him out on the subject of finance and other great questions, previous to throwing him down stairs. Politeness is never thrown away, and there is no person so humble but that he appreciates a pleasant word, or a cordial shake of the hand. And in these days you can't tell by a man's appearance, what is in him. A tramp may be clothed in purple ink on a fine linen ulster, or the millionaire may be dressed as a tramp. So it is safest to receive warmly, any person who calls. On Monday the door opened and a smiling face peered in. "Is George in?" asked the visitor, and his whole countenance from his chin to his hair, was one good natured laugh of welcome.

As the good natured sexton of the office directed the visitor to our room, we instinctively dropped our writing, stopping in the midst of an editorial, and bottled up ideas that were floating from the spigot at a great rate. The man walked in and sat his box down on our mahogany desk, the brass nails grating the varnish off, and the visitor took our hand in both of his, gazed into our soft bridle eye with a look of mingled love, admiration and devotion. He was a thickset, dark-complexioned man, attired in a linen duster, which covers a multitude of sins at times. We could not place him, exactly, though he seemed to know us like a book. Squeezing our hand like a woman he said he had long looked forward to this day. He said he expected to see a large fat man, and we must excuse him for being surprised at finding a thin, emaciated, homely man in the editorial chair. He seemed familiar with us, but we couldn't tell where we had met him before. In some respects he resembled a member of the legislature, and then he had the air of a circus agent. He might be a railroad superintendent, or a high officer of the government. Any way, he was a distinguished guest and we bade him be seated. He said he was in a hurry, and he began to open his box, saying that he was introducing an article.

As he fumbled at the lock of the case we wondered what was in it. It might be a case of dueling pistols, it might be a lot of government bonds, or he might be the agent of some millionaire that had died, and left us much money, and it was with anxiety that we awaited the opening of the box.

Finally the top of the burial case became loosened, and the lid flew up, and he said there was a few hundred corns and bunions that he had removed from people's feet, and he waited to know if we had any to remove. Heavens, what a fall was there, me countrymen! Of all the disgusting sights in the world, a collection of corns and bunions is the worst, and as we reached around for a lemon toward off sea-sickness, he began to tell about them. He picked up a bunion about the size of a peach basket, and said he removed that from the foot of a young lady living on Van Buren street. If there is one thing we won't stand, it is to hear a man slander a girl, and knowing that the girl mentioned wore a number one shoe, and that she couldn't have raised that bunion unless she raised it in a hot house, we decided to kill him at once, so we touched a wire connected with a can of nitro-glycerine under the chair in which the bunion man was seated, and there was an explosion. Pieces of linen duster were found up by the water-works, and parties who came across the lake on the Amazon said they noticed peculiar looking scales raining down, about half way across the lake, though there was not a cloud to be seen. It was corns and bunions. No one regrets more than we do the necessity of resorting to harsh measures to break up this habit of speaking ill of respectable girls, and when we think how pleasantly he spoke to us, and how glad he was, it

causes a momentary sadness, but some one must do these disagreeable things. Peace to his fragments! If the coroner holds an inquest on every bunion and corn that is found, that will be the best paying office in the city.

The Three Coffins.

Three coffins await their final repose
In the ancient cloisters' keeping,
And a brief hour hence the lids will close
On the forms beneath them sleeping.

The first is a King who hath ruled the land,
As his fathers did before him,
A jeweled scepter is placed in his hand
To show how well he bore him.

The next is a chief from the battle-field,
Wounded, and bronzed, and hoary;
By his side are resting his sword and shield,
The emblems of martial glory.

The third is a lowly Son of Song,
With no state pomp attended,
He lay of his lyre hath sounded long
Through the isles—but now is ended.

Hark! what is that at the postern gate,
Like the roar of distant water?
'Tis the foe with bounding hopes elate
Returned to the work of slaughter!

"Ho, King, awake! re-ascend thy throne,
And round thee summon thy sages!"
From the pale mute lips there is answer none,
While the storm without still rages.

"Ho, Chief, awake! to the tents repair—
In the van lead on thy legions!"
They listen, but all is silent there—
Still and hushed as the polar regions.

From the Poet's coffin a sigh is heard,
And the lyre at his bare feet lying
Starts into life, like the trill of a bird
Whose melody knows no staying!

'Tis an old, old theme, but it fires the blood
Of the troops, with none to lead 'em
And they fight as the valiant always should
For the love of their faith and freedom!

When the sun goes down in a radiant glow,
With molten clouds attendant,
The three nailed coffins are now laid low—
The Cross is in the ascendant!

Louis Napoleon.

Louis Napoleon was an attractive child. He was mild and intelligent but more like a girl than a boy. He is a year older than I am; when we quarreled he used to bite, not strike. He used to say to me: "Je ne t'ai jamais battu." "Non," I answered, "mais tu m'as mordu." "He was shy, and has continued to be so. He hates new faces: in old times he could not bear to part with a servant, and I know he has kept Ministers whom he disliked and disapproved only because he did not like the embarrassment of sending them away. His great pleasures are riding, walking, and, above all, fine scenery. I remember walking with him and Prince Napoleon one fine evening on Lansdowne Hill, near Bath. The view was enchanting; he sat down to admire. "Look," he said, "at Napoleon; he does not care a farthing for all this. I could sit here for hours." He employed me some days ago to make enquiries for him in Germany in connection with his book. Mocquard wrote me a letter of thanks. Louis Napoleon added to it, in his own hand, these words: "*Ceci me rappelle les bonites qu'avait Madame Cornu pour le prisonnier de Ham. Les extremes se touchent, car les Tuileries est encore une prison.*" When the Duke of Reichstadt and his own brother lived, he used to rejoice that there were two lives between him and power. What he would have liked better than empire would have been to be a country gentleman in a fine country with nothing to do but enjoy himself.—*Mme Cornu Senior's Conversations.*

What the Hired Man Sang.

Gentry was wont to employ a singular method of slackening or quickening the pace of a walking companion to suit his own inclination. "To say," he would argue, "you walk too fast or too slow is unpolite; but to sing softly an air to the time of the walk of your companion, and the by degrees either to quicken the time or make it slower, is as innocent as it is convenient." The principle of Gentry's ruse was well exemplified in the case of the stinky farmer who gave his hired hay-maker buttermilk and whey for breakfast, and going to the field heard the man singing in a drawing way,
But let a-m-i-l-k and whey,
Paint all day, faint all day;
his scythe keeping time to the tune. The next morning the farmer set a good meal of bacon and eggs before the man, and when he went to see how he was getting on with his work, found his arms going swiftly to "Bacon and eggs, take care of your legs!"—*Chamber's Journal.*

Soap.

Dissolve three pounds sal-soda in two gallons of warm water; slack in a firkin three pounds of good quick lime; add to it the soda solution; stir the whole thoroughly with a stick, and add two gallons of boiling water; stir again and let it settle; pour off the clean liquor in a clean iron boiler placed on the fire, and stir in to it six pounds of clarified grease and one pound of powdered borax; let it boil slowly until it gets ropy, about ten minutes' boiling, and pour it into a tub or tight box; this makes a good hard soap for family use; after drying a month or so in a dry room, and cut into bars, it is fit for use.

Work Baskets.—Take wrapping twine or carpet warp, and commence at the centre of the bottom and crotch round and round, thick and close, in a short, double crotch stitch, keeping it widened so it is flat, and when you get it as large as you want it, make the sides in shell work. Stretch it very stiff, and dry it in the oven, with the door open. Dry it over a flower-pot, vegetable dish, or anything you like. They are very convenient to set on a sewing machine, and hold a thimble and thread. If wanted very elaborate, varnish with black varnish and trim with scarlet twisted or ribbon. Anyone familiar with a crotch-stitch can readily make one from the above description.

"Meditation."

Through the interlacing vines are golden
sunbeams sifting, in happy dreams, the
sweetest of zephyrs play.
A thousand faint and perfumed accents upon
their pinions drifting
From billowed gardens near her and from
meadows far away.
Unheeded on her dainty lap the open page is
lying
That often woos her loving eyes to its de-
votions quaint.
Though how her wandering thoughts have
gone, like silver doves a-flying,
Remote from monkish legend and from
medieval saint.
While the dear old missal held her dim she list
to convent bells,
Lifting pure and sacred voices, calling hal-
lowed souls to prayer?
Or did soft Provencal songs, rhythmic in de-
licious swells
Floating tender-cadenced music through the
palpitating air?
Rose before her, grand and stately, castles of a
brave renown?
Did she hear the bugle's pealing, did she
thrill at war's cry,
As they hasted, loyal hearted, lowered the an-
tique draw bridge down,
While the knight, with plumes sweep-
ing, rode to meet his lady's eye?
Nay, of gallant knight and lady were her gen-
tle thoughts, in sooth,
But the knight poured not in battle blood
to make the roses pale.
Of the lady's hair and gracious only thus we
know in truth
She is strong to hide her passion under
pride's thrice armored mail.
And the flower within her fingers, closely
clasp'd will never tell
That she kiss'd it when he left her, sitting
quietly apart,
Bending eyes and ruby lips o'er that missal
wrought in cell
By some patient, gifted one who had heav-
en within his heart.
If in toil of gossamer have lissom fancies
bound her,
And glide before her days to come, a rich
and splendid train,
The while that morning's tranquil peace
folds—humming around her,
Such airy musings well befit a maiden's
busy brain.

Difficulties Encountered by Stanley.

Stanley's narrative gives us a vivid idea
of travel in Africa under its best con-
ditions; that is to say, through a country
fairly known, which has been visited by
white men and is now traversed by fre-
quent caravans. Sometimes they crossed
"broad and bleak plains, where food was
scarce and cloth vanished fast," and some-
times they came to hilly countries, where
the people were civil and hospitable.
Sometimes they were in troublesome dis-
tricts, where there were warring tribes,
where the people were treacherous or
hostile, and then Stanley could only sleep
with his hand on his rifle. There were
furious tempers, "and some days Nature
and man alike seemed against us, while
on others both seemed combined to bless
us." Other troubles came to the intrepid
commander and his small army, more
especially that potent and untiring enemy
of all African travel—Typhus. This was
the enemy who menaced Stanley at Zan-
zibar, and never left his footsteps until he
embarked at Louisa; who followed him
night and day, doing his awful will on the
expedition. And so from these mis-
fortunes—from famine and fatigue, from
fever and massacre, from mutiny and
death—the little army dwindled away;
and it is a wonder that it did not return,
or at least content itself with visiting
Livingston's country and exploring Vic-
toria Nyanza, and return with the report
which has been brought for so many
centuries that Africa continued hostile
to those who came to woo her, and would
not be won.

Nor does it surprise us that amid all
these discouragements, the heart of
Stanley should have faltered. "The ex-
pedition seemed doomed. Promises of
reward, kindness, threats, punishment had
no effect." But at the same time the
spirit of the leader was felt in the com-
mand. "The white men," he says, "al-
though select dour of the ordinary class
of Englishmen, did their work bravely,
heroically. Though suffering from fever
and dysentery, insulted by natives, march-
ing under the heat and equatorial rain-
storms, they at all times proved them-
selves of noble, manly natures, stout-
hearted, brave, and better than all, true
Christians." These are the men by whom
empires are made, but for them there was
no empire but the memory of duty well
done, no trophy, no reward, unless what
is to come as the reward for well-doing
in the final day of account. Two of them
were to sleep near the banks of Victoria
Nyanza victims of disease; the other was
to be whited into eternity over the rapids
of the Congo, when his journey was al-
most at an end.

Sometimes Stanley was in the wilder-
ness without guides. This, however,
seemed a happiness compared to his po-
sition when he did have guides who be-
trayed him, as happened early in his ex-
pedition in Ukumbi, near the elephant
country. In Ukumbi the guides ran away
and Stanley found himself on the edge
of a wilderness, with but ten days' pro-
visions. He had trusted his guide, and
purchased a small quantity of food. He
endeavored to pierce the wilderness, but
his track was lost in a maze of elephant
and rhinoceros trails. He could only de-
pend upon his compass. The second day
found a jungle of acacia and euphorbia,
through which the men had to crawl and
scramble along the ground, "under nat-
ural tunnels of embracing shrubbery,
cutting the convoluted and creepers,
thrusting aside stout thorny bushes, and
by various detours taking advantage of
every slight opening the jungle afforded."
There was no water. Overcome with
hunger and thirst the command began to
straggle and faint. Some managed to
reach camp, where medicine and restora-
tives brought them strength. Five never
returned. One of them was found dead
in the woods, and of the other four it is
believed they hopelessly wandered on
until they also fell down and died." On

the fifth day they came to a village, but
the village comprised only four negroes,
their wives and little ones, and had no
food for such a large command. Stanley
learned that there was another village
twenty-nine miles away, named Suna, and
he sent a picked band of twenty, the
strongest and most enduring, to visit
Suna and bring food. He scoured the
woods for game, but there was no game.
A lion's den was found. In this den were
two young lions, which were killed and
skinned.

But to what avail were two lion cubs
to an expedition of starved men? Surely
here was death at last—death, defeat,
annihilation; and this proud expedition
which had set out so gloriously from Zan-
zibar, resolved to force the mystery of a
continent and fight its way to the Atlan-
tic, why, all that could happen to it was
to perish in an African jungle of lions
and elephants, to perish as so many had
done before, leaving only the name of
Stanley to be added to the sad, dismal
roll of martyrs to African discovery.
"Returning to camp," says Stanley, "from
the fruitless hunt"—nothing in all that
wilderness but the two lion cubs—"I was
struck with the pinched faces of the poor
people that I could have almost wept, if
I might have done so without exciting
fear of our fate in their minds. I resolv-
ed to do something toward relieving the
pressing needs of fierce hunger." Stanley
had medical stores, which in such an
expedition are a sacred trust. He open-
ed a sheet iron trunk and made it serve
as a pot. Into this pot he deeded out five
pounds of Scotch oatmeal—perhaps the
most precious of all his possessions—and
three tins of "revivenda arabica," and
made a gruel. "It was a rare sight," he
says, "to see those poor famine-stricken
people hasten to that Torquay dress
trunk and assist me to cook the huge
pot of gruel; to watch them fan the fire
to a fierce heat, and, with their gourds
full of water, stand by to cool the foam-
ing liquid when it threatened to overflow."
The porridge kept the expedition alive
for forty-eight hours, when Stanley heard
the musketry of his returning embassy
coming in from Suna with food. "The
grain was most greedily seized by the
hungry people, and so animating was the
report of the purveyors that the soldiers
clamored to be led away that afternoon."
And so our leader marched on.—*John
Russell Young, in Harper's Magazine for
October.*

A Poetic License.

Says the Chicago Tribune: He was a
tall, square man, with a sharp, sunburned
nose and unshaven face. He wore a chip
hat, well sweated through in front, with a
rim turned down all around, and a dark,
narrow bit of braid for a band. His but-
ternut pants were neatly tucked into his
cowhide boots, and the thumbs of his
browned hands were thrust into the arm
holes of his vest. He entered the
mayor's office with the air of a man of
business, and, marching up to his Honor,
said, inquiringly:

"Be you the mayor?"
"Yes I have that honor."
"Well, I want a license for my daugh-
ter, Maria Jane."

"Ah I see; your daughter is about to
get married, and you wish to procure a
marriage license. We do not issue those
papers here. You must go over on the
North Side of the County Building."
"No, 'Squire, you are mistaken—as
much mistaken as if you had burnt your
last shirt or had accidentally got into the
wrong pew in meeting, but Maria Jane
doesn't want a license to get married, not
by any means—not by more than consid-
erable. She is a darned smart girl, if she
is my daughter, and if I do say it which
I hadn't ought to. She has been keepin'
school and boardin' round up in the
persimmon district and writing verses for
the Summerfield Weekly Bugle. She
thinks now of givin' up teachin' and
devotin' her bull time to literary pursuits
and, 'Squire, as I'm a law abidin' man
and loyal to the core—three of my boys
went clean through to the sea with Sher-
man—'Squire, and I want to do the busi-
ness for the girl on the square, and so I
called to take out a poetic license for
Maria Jane. You see, Will Morrison,
who has been to college, told Maria that
any body must have a license before he
writ much poetry."

Here the mayor's face turned very red,
as if suffering from some intense internal
emotion, and it was observed that his
eyes were suffused with tears. His sec-
retary suddenly approached the window
and gazed abstractedly out upon the trees
in the tubs, whose emerald branches were
gracefully swaying in the summer breeze
in front of the saloons across the way.
The framer fixed his curious eyes upon
the mayor for a moment, who finally
sufficiently recovered himself to say:

"My dear sir, your daughter needs no
license to write poetry. She can write
as much as ever she pleases, and it will
be all right."

"Won't it be agin the law to do it with-
out a 'license'?" inquired the man. She
has heard that Byron and Mrs. Hemans
used a good many poetic licenses in their
writin's, and she thought she'd better do
as the rest of 'em did. But if it's all right
without, it's probably owin' to the free-
dom of our institutions and such like."

"Exactly," said the mayor.

And the satisfied rustic walked out of
the office picking his teeth with a straw.

Lucy Osburn, a pretty young woman
had her entire scalp torn off by machin-
ery in New Milford, Conn. She was
brought to a New York hospital, and
there the tedious process of grating on
her head a new scalp was successfully
ended a few days ago, and she returned
to her home. The new scalp was com-
posed of minute bits of skin, 12,000 be-
ing used, taken from the arms of the hos-
pital surgeons, and put on carefully one
at a time. One surgeon supplied more
than a thousand of them.

The Rose of Eden.

ARABIC LEGEND.

Fair Eve knelt close by the guarded gate, in
the glow of the Eastern Spring.
She saw the flash of the angel's sword, and
the sheen of the angel's wing;
She thought as she held her sobbing breath,
she could hear the happy sighs
Of the tiny rivulets that fed the mosses of
Paradise.
She knew how the birds were fluttering,
among the clustered flowers,
And gorgeous blooms and arching trees, that
shaded Eden's bowers.
And she cried aloud in agony of wild remorse
and prayer,
"Give me one bud, but one, from the thousands
that blossom there?"

He turned as he heard her piteous voice, in
his grave angelic grace,
And he looked with a wistful tenderness on
the beautiful woman's face,
And because it was so beautiful, and because
she could not see
How fair were the pure white cyclamen,
crushed dying at her knee;
And because he knew this punishment
through the weary years must burn
That through all things sweet and good on
earth, her heart would for Eden yearn;
He gathered a rich red rose that grew where
the four great rivers met,
And flung it to the frail, fatal hands, that
clashed imploring yet.

And though for many a cycle past, that rose
in dust has lain,
With her who wore it on her breast, when she
passed from life and pain,
There is never a daughter of Eve but once, ere
the tale of her day is done,
She will know the scent of the Eden rose, just
once beneath the sun!
And whatever else she may win or lose, en-
dure or do, or dare,
She will never forget the enchantment it gave
to the common air;
For the world may give her content or joy,
fame, sorrow or sacrifice,
But the hour that brought the scent of the
rose, she lived it in Paradise!

Inside the St. Gothard Tunnel.

Four of us with the engineer stood on
the cow catcher platform at the end of
the engine, and were soon hurried off into
the darkness. The screaming of the en-
gine whistle right at our ears was fright-
ful, and the darkness was so utter and the
smoke so thick we fancied we could feel
them with our hands. The gases began to
be almost unbearable, and the miscellan-
eous noises throughout the tunnel was
something terrific.

I presume our train was not running
fast, and yet it made so much noise, and
the surroundings were so unusual, it
seemed as if I had never in my life
bounded along at such a rate. I had had
many a strange ride, too, before, but never
had I felt so completely helpless, or
more likely to be snuffed out by the un-
seen should anything happen to the rails,
or to the novel machine on which we
were riding. As we rushed by dripping
walls, and saw here and there ghoul-like
figures with dim lamps hiding behind
rocks or in deep niches, I involuntarily
recalled what our conductor had said of
a glimpse of the bowels of hell.

It was impossible to speak and be
heard. I might as well have addressed
myself to the granite walls of the tunnel
as to have attempted a word to either of
my companions. Suddenly our locomot-
ive gave one extra, unearthly yell, and
stopped. We alighted, got our lamps
burning, and with a little motion on our
own feet soon felt ourselves again. The
engine sped back, screaming and rattling
like the voices of Milton's damned.

We now started forward in the tunnel
on foot, and, as we recovered our breath,
had abundant time to look about, though
there seemed something fatally wrong
with the perspective of the picture of
which we formed a part.

The air was so thick lights could not be
seen twenty yards ahead of us, and we all
walked close together for fear of being
lost or tumbling into some subterranean
hole.
Far ahead of us we hear the dynamite
explosions, bounding like heavy mortars
in the midst of battle. In some places
where we were walking the water was
nearly a foot deep, and again it came
through crevices above our heads like
April showers. Our conductor tells us
that on the Airolo side of the tunnel the
waters have sometimes come in at the
rate of 4000 gallons per minute, and in
such torrents as even to upset the work-
men and carry away the tools. Again,
an occasional spring would burst out into
a stream as thick as a man's arm, while the
trick for the drills was frequently laid in
rushing water two feet deep. The water
comes from springs in the mountains
about us, and from eternal snow fields
lying in the sunshine thousands of feet
above our heads.

It is very impressive to reflect that, as
we stand here in the dim light of the
tunnel, far above us are lofty mountains
and fields of snow, tumbling avalanches
and roaring torrents. Almost above us
are the peaks of the St. Gothard, reaching
above the clouds; and there, too, is the
rapid, roaring river Reuss, with its leap-
ing water-falls, and the Devil's Bridge,
where French and Austrian soldiers met
in deadly conflict. Up there, too, are
the bright sunshine and the cold snow of
the winter, and the diligences and sledges
filled with freezing passengers, while we
are melting under 80° Fahrenheit of
heat, and the Italian workmen are almost
naked. There, too, above our heads, in
the glistening glaciers, are the first rip-
plings of the baby Rhine. Behind us
are the cold hills of Switzerland. In front
of us, and just outside those granite rocks,
is sunny Italy. How strangely we feel!

Our conductor stops us to name the
strata of rock through which we are
walking. The first 7,000 feet at the
Goeschenen end has been through dark
gray granite or granite gneiss; then fol-
lowed 1,000 feet of schistuous gneiss, lying
in vertical ledges; then 500 feet of crys-
talline limestone, with here and there a
streak of black serpentine, followed by
3,000 feet of micaceous schists, and some

20,000 feet of gneiss rich in mica. This
is followed again by 5,000 feet of schis-
tuous gneiss, with threads and lumps of
quartz, and nearly 10,000 feet of mica-
schist, ending on the Italian side with
some 3,000 feet more of mica schist mix-
ed with gneiss and rich veins of quartz.
Such were the calculations made by the
geologists from the mountains above the
tunnel, and the boring so far has proved
these observations to have been pretty
nearly correct. But little gold, silver, or
other precious ore has been met with, and
even stone-coal has failed to put in an
appearance, much as it would be wel-
comed by the Swiss, who have scarcely a
pound of coal in their whole Alpine
country.

The tunnel has about the same dimen-
sions, except in length, as the Mont Cen-
tunnel; that is, it is, in round numbers,
twenty-four feet in width at sleepers,
twenty-six feet wide at springing of arch
and nineteen feet high between sleepers
and centre of arch. It starts into the
mountain at a point 33.69 feet above the
sea, and comes out at Airolo, on the
Italian side, 3,757 feet above the sea-level.
On the north side the tunnel ascends
one foot in every 172 feet, or about 142
feet in traversing the distance of 23,463
feet. It then follows a summit or level
line for the next 591 feet, when it de-
scends to Airolo, 24,279 feet farther, at a
gradient of one in 2,000. The highest
point in the tunnel, hence, is 142 feet
above the entrance at the north end, and
twenty-four feet only above the outlet at
the south. These gradients are for the
purpose of permitting the water to pass
off through a channel of masonry cut
between the two tracks of rails to-
ward either end.

Almost the entire tunnel is being arch-
ed and lined with solid masonry, eight-
teen to thirty inches in thickness, and
that, too, in places where the granite and
serpentine blocks seem to the ordinary
observer the perfection of solidity.

Peat Men and Women in Shetland.

The lives of these people are simple
and uneventful enough. The chain is a
very short one and the links are not scat-
tered. They go forth to their daily work
and return to their daily rest, and have
no thought or ambition beyond. Their
aspect, I have said, is picturesque. They
are all ages, some young, others bending
under the weight of years. There they
go one after the other, with their baskets
or kishes, as they are called, fastened up
on the back by means of a strap over
each shoulder, rising above their heads
and piled up with squares of black peat.
This naturally gives them all a stooping
position suggestive of hard work and fem-
ine weakness, that quickly appeals to
the sympathies. Many of them wear
shoes made out of cowhide, strong and
cheap, but perhaps without form, and
with small pretensions to neatness and
cleanliness. And these they often "save"
by carrying them in their hands. Many,
too, are without stockings, and they trudge
along bare-footed and bare legged, and
only look in consequence the more pov-
erty stricken. Their petticoats are short,
and generally of some dark coarse ma-
terial, with the color of which the peat-
getting sufficiently harmonizes. Upon
their head they wear the inevitable ker-
chief of thick Shetland wool, generally
gray, and sometimes red. Their faces are
sunburned and weather-beaten. Those
of the old women are often shaggy
and wonderfully wrinkled, which, with
their attitude, gives them a look of ex-
treme age, and almost despicability. The
younger women are many of them hand-
some; I saw a few really beautiful faces.
As they go along the road nearly all are
knitting stockings or some other article
of wear. They appear to knit by instinct
—an hereditary gift. Their heavy loads
and somewhat difficult progress in no way
seem to interfere with the flying needles.
These never arrest their motion as their
owners for a moment raise their heads, as
you pass and wish you good-day; or, if
they may be turned round to look after the
ranger or the gun—no doubt the gun—
Argosy.

Robinson Crusoe's Island.

From the Panama Star and Herald.
From a highly interesting private letter,
dated April 29, we gather some particu-
lars in regard to the Island Juan Fernan-
dez, the scene of De Foe's famous ro-
mance. The letter in question was writ-
ten by the Captain's wife on board an
American whaler which called at the
island for a supply of wood and fresh
provisions. The writer says: "Finding
to our delight a very clear and beautiful
morning, we were ready for the boat to
take us on shore by 8 o'clock. We found
a nice landing place, with a few houses
close by the shore. The gentlemen who
lease the island from the Chilean Gov-
ernment, Mr. Alf de Rode, (an enterpris-
ing Swiss), met us on the mole and very
cordially invited us to his house, and
gave us some fresh milk and bread, and
the morning air had sharpened our ap-
petites. He then said he would go with
us to see the cave where Alexander Sel-
kirk (the original Robinson Crusoe) lived
so long. When we arrived there a beau-
tiful lunch was set before us, composed
of various viands, wines, fruits, etc., while
there was nice cool water near by, mak-
ing it altogether lovely. After an hour
or so spent examining the fair-famed
locality, we took our leave well pleased
with our visit."

"Mr. De Rode has leased the entire
island for a period of eight years, and is
stocking it with cattle, etc., with which
to supply passing vessels or to ship to
the mainland. Fine red abbotts, and
there is an ample supply of fresh water.
Wild goats are abundant, and many are
consumed by the natives for food, the
skins being handed over to the proprie-
tor. There are also a great number of
fine fish in the surrounding waters. The
highest part of this island is about 3,000
feet. The scenery is varied and exceed-

ingly beautiful. The climate is tropical,
and life in such a place, although of
necessity very isolated, must still pos-
sess all the romantic charm which for-
ever interests the far off summer isles of
the Pacific Ocean.

SUNDAY IN PARIS.

A Day of Recreation and Amusement—
Why it is Better for the French than in
the Anglo-Saxon.
G. A. Sala in the London Telegraph.

I must hasten, albeit the task is not an
encouraging one, to disabuse the minds of
my countrymen, whose experience of
Paris is only short and superficial, of the
notion that Sabbath observance is, in an
English point of view, increasing in
Paris on the Sabbath, and a great many
more shops and warehouses are closed on
Sunday than was formerly the case. The
phenomena, have, nothing, save in the
rarest and most isolated cases, to do with
any change in the religious sentiments of
the people. I am given to understand
Protestant missionary work is going on
in sundry districts of Paris, but the re-
sults of these well meant attempts at
evangelization can only be as a drop of
water in the vast ocean of the Parisian
Sunday.

There are plenty of jeweler's, and drap-
pers', and tailors' shops—shops which
it appears to me are quite needlessly kept
open—which do not close their doors on
Sunday here; but on the other hand, es-
pecially in the neighborhood of Rue de
la Paix, the Rue Scribe, the Chaussee
d'Antin and the Avenue de l'Opera, there
are large numbers of commercial estab-
lishments which are as hermetically sealed
as the banks and the public offices.
But I should be a blockhead were I to as-
sume, and a hypocrite were I to maintain,
that an increase in religious fervor as we
understand it—is at the bottom of this
partial abstinence from Sunday labor.
The smaller money-changers' shops are
all wide open—so are the toy shops and
the confectioners' and pastry cooks', be-
cause foreigners want to change money,
and French people are in the habit of
buying playthings and sugar plums for
their children on Sunday; but in the ma-
jority of instances it is not on that day
that the public require to purchase vel-
vets and satins, Aubusson carpets, carved
oak furniture, embossed paper hangings,
Madapolam calicoes, or the new "Cestus
Arise" corsets. For lack of custom, ma-
ny of the great magasins shut up, and
those which continue open do so more
from habit than from the expectation of
selling anything. Do you for one mo-
ment think that the male and female em-
ployees in these closed establishments vi-
sitize their enfranchisement by going to
church or sitting at home and reading
good books or looking grimly at each
other till they begin to yawn and nod, and
at last fall asleep from sheer ennui? They
will rather rather pour out to the boule-
vards to fill the cabs and the cafes, to
chatter and gesticulate, to eat, drink and
be merry, to dance and drink and go to
the play at night. I was not consulted
when the city was built and the manners
of the people were formed. Whether this
is harmless or desirous, it would be dan-
gerous dogmatically to assert. I only de-
scribe that which I see; and this is Sun-
day in Paris as I have seen and known it,
man and boy, any time these forty years,
come the 29th day of August next.

I have not the slightest expectation of
seeing such a Sunday prevalent in Lon-
don or in any English town. I have not
the slightest wish to see such a Sunday
prevailing. Our observance of the Sab-
bath may be susceptible of modification in
a tolerant and liberal sense; but there are
two good reasons why the "Continental
Sunday," as typically presented in Paris,
is a thing to be deprecated in England.
In the first place, the decent classes among
us are quiet people, with comfortable
homes from which they rarely stir on the
Sabbath; whereas the Parisians, as a race,
have no homes at all that can be called
comfortable, and are an excessively noisy,
restless and inconsequential race, who
can only find happiness out of doors. In
the second and much more importance
place we drink the very strongest liquors
that can be brewed or distilled; the
classes among us who are not decent are
in the habit of getting mad drunk, and of
fighting, after the manner of wild beasts,
when they have a chance; our places of
licensed vitualing are mere y places where
the largest number of sots can get tipsy
in the shortest space of time; and Sun-
day in London, with all the public houses,
all the theaters, all the music halls thrown
unrestrictedly open from morning till
night, would exhibit the most horrible
saturnalia that eye ever beheld, and that
the ear ever heard, the heart ever sick-
ened at. We are so very strong and sal-
vatory and earnest, and "English," in a
word, that we need in our diversions a
few salutary checks and kicking straps
which the feeble and less courageous
people of the Continent do not require.
The better observance of Sunday may not
succeed in London in making the people
more religious, but it keeps them dull
and tolerably well behaved, and toler-
able good behavior is all that can be ex-
pected in a city of 4,000,000 souls. This
is about the whole of my philosophy on
the matter, and I have seen a good many
curious Sundays in many curious coun-
tries.

Most housekeepers throw away the
leaves and green tops of celery. There
is a better way than this. Dry them
thoroughly in the oven, pulverize to a
fine powder, and they make a very de-
licious seasoning for soup, the aroma and
strength of the celery being remarkably
well preserved. After being pulverized,
the powder should be kept in a jar or
closed bottle to preserve the strength.

There is an old lady living less than
three miles from this city who firmly be-
lieves that more men marry than women.

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY STANLEY HUNTLEY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Weekly, One Year, \$2.50
" Six Months, \$1.50
" Three Months, \$1.00

ADVERTISING RATES:
Transient.—One inch, one time \$1.00; subsequent insertions, 50 cents; additional lines, nonpareil at same rate.
Legal Notices.—Seventy-five cents per line for first insertion and fifty cents per line for each subsequent insertion.
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Professional cards, four lines or less per annum, \$10.00; additional lines, \$2.50.
Local business notices, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Original poetry, \$1 per line.

For Delegate to Congress

BARTLETT TRIPP.

BISMARCK, WEDNESDAY OCT. 9, 1878.

SALUTATORY.

Northwestern Dakota has wanted but one thing to make her perfect and that is an orthodox, square-toed, rock-bottomed, brass-finished, copper-bottomed mountain-buffed, Gopher-Dawg-state newspaper, and such the Bismarck Tribune is, and will be henceforth. We have purchased the paper, good will, material business, and everything except the Republican principles, of Col. A. L. Oakes, who retires from journalism and is now sitting around preparing to take any class of job work with neatness and accuracy which will be equalled by the presentation of the paper's then. As to what the paper will be capable of its political views refer to the political editor's proverb, "The paper is what you make it," and observe that we propose to make it so.

HON. NATHAN COLE, present member of the National House from the second district of St. Louis, is a candidate for nomination on the republican ticket. The profundity of Mr. COLE's statesmanship, so far as testified in the profound silence with which he is maintained no position on any side of all questions since he entered upon the functions of a Congressman. A good story floated around Washington last winter. Some St. Louisans placed a petition in his hands to present in the House. "But I can't catch the speaker's eye," protested Mr. COLE, doubtfully. A committee went to the speaker and they agreed to recognize COLE. The time came around. RAYMOND looked at COLE and exclaimed "The gentleman from Missouri." Three times he repeated it out COLE sat paralyzed by "House light" and the petition went in through other lanes. This was the only time COLE was recognized, nor was any effort made afterwards to bring him to the front.

SENATOR SPENCER is inclined to pass some severe restrictions on Judge BENNETT. The charges of corruption and dishonesty are sufficiently serious to warn good Republicans against committing themselves to the support of a man who has laid himself open to such an attack, without investigating the damaging allegations. In the excitement of a canvass, men are sometimes prone to ungoverned statements, but Senator SPENCER appears to have weighed his words well, and they cut like a knife, clear through the question of politics and strike the candidate in the vitals.

That there is a spirit of public enterprise abroad in the city of Bismarck is amply testified by the alacrity with which our people went into the building of accommodations for the wintering of steamboats. A few days after the scheme was broached, most of the money was raised, a company was formed, and preparations were completed for the commencement of the work. It is such quickness in detecting a want, and readiness in supplying it, that make cities.

The oracular announcement made by Senator SPENCER that we shall have a war which will last exactly ten years, will scarcely startle the country. There is a disposition on the part of the people to shut up one eye and grin when they hear these political prognostications, but it will be found beyond the range of possibility to ever excite the nation to battle again with so little a principle for a basis as the manipulations of a few wire workers.

SPEAKING of Judge BENNETT's poverty, the Vermilion Standard pathetically observes: "The fact that a man is poor is no reason why he should be denied the support of his fellow citizens to any office in their gift." Just so, old True penny, but it is because Judge BENNETT will make a poor delegate that the people respectfully kick, not because he is a poor man.

ONE thing certainly should be said in favor of Mr. HAYES; he has kept away from Washington and hasn't meddled with the affairs of the government. Traveling

about the country and exhibiting himself with prize cattle don't do much harm, while his presence at the national capitol might have worked incalculable injury. His trip should be encouraged.

THE publisher of the Tribune has associated with him as partner, Mr. MARSHALL J. JEWELL, for some years connected with the Chicago press, and a journalist of talent and reputation. Mr. JEWELL will have charge of the mechanical end of the schedule, as well as assist in the editorial and news departments.

"He is corrupt, dishonest, a pharisee and a fraud," remarks Senator SPENCER of Judge BENNETT, and as SPENCER has been a member of the United States Senate, it is fair to assume that he understands the definition of those terms.

In one thing the Black Hills people unanimously agree, Judge BENNETT, and that is that he is to leave that part of the country on any circumstances and without delay.

AFTER the wedding of Miss LUCY W. and Mr. HAYES, the newly married couple left for their home.

Mr. S. H. HAYES is the only member of the United States Senate who never visited the Black Hills during his term of office.

Mr. HAYES is now preparing for another tour, this time to New York. Having taken the first prize at the cattle show, he naturally wants to display himself.

Cincinnati, Ohio, last Theodore Thomas is now here, and the strain of his long tour of the musical Cincinnati.

A young man, "J. B.," showing that he is a good and a thick, is respectfully asked to see how close to the Black Hills the tribes propose to stay.

Now, if the president really wants to see the Black Hills, he should find his way there as quickly as practical. There is no better excitement in the vicinity to entertain him.

Just so, Judge.

[Deadwood Enterprise.]

The conversion of the BISMARCK TRIBUNE to the cause of democracy is additional evidence of the popularity of Mr. Tripp, and republican repudiation of carpet-bagism.

As They Understand It.

[Black Hills Times.]

An enterprising pawnbroker on Main street has placed over his sign the traditional three golden balls. Thus does civilization in the Hills mount one step higher.

Ever News.

ARRIVALS.

Ben off, Sioux City.
Western Yankton.
Empire.

DEPARTURES.

Rose Bud, Yankton.
Benton, Cow Island.
Western, Yankton.

DEPARTURE. (Will leave to-morrow.) The boats now due are Red Cloud, from Cow Island, Black Hills, from Yankton, and Josephine from Dauphin Rapids.
The steamer Benton arrived from Sioux City and took on twenty-four from Cow Island and departed for that point at 8:30 a. m. Sunday.
Capt. Jas. McGarry and pilot of steamer Helena exchanged on meeting, and Capt. Barr took the Helena to Yankton for repairs. Capt. McGarry stays on the Benton.
The steamer Western, Capt. Coulson, arrived at 7:30 p. m. Sunday. After putting off 50 tons of grain at Fort Lincoln, she returned to Yankton at 10 a. m. on Monday.
The Eclipse has laid up for business. Capt. Geo. Moore and her clerk, Capt. Sheppard, leave this evening for Pittsburgh. Capt. Moore will return in ten days.
The steamer Black Hills is now due here on her way to Buford, loaded with government freight. She will leave for Buford and way points on Wednesday morning.
The steamer Josephine, with several companies of the Seventh Infantry, will arrive here on Wednesday, Oct. 9th.
The F. Y. Batchelor, Capt. Grant Marsh, is now loading and will leave for Buford on Thursday, the 8th.

Letter List.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Bismarck Post Office, for the week ending, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1878:

Amos A. P.
Davis A. P.
Fisher F.
French W.
Graham Jas.
Hess Chas.
Hall Albert W.
Hirshberger B. N.
Jones D. A.
Lyle Cora.
Manning Wm. J.
Meda Nina.
McGee James.
McQuade John.
Mason John H.
Pole Burr H.
Ranceville Johnnie.
Whalen Patrick.

If the above letters are not called for in one month they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington. Persons calling for any of the above letters must ask for Adversed Letters.

C. A. LOENSBERRY, P. M.

The County Convention.

The Democrats of Burleigh County, D. T., are requested to meet at the city hall in the city of Bismarck, D. T., on Saturday the 12th day of October, 1878, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day for the purpose of selecting and placing in nomination suitable candidates for district and county officers to be voted for at the ensuing November election by the whole people.

By Order of THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

The City Convention.

There will be a convention of the citizens of Bismarck held at the City Hall on Monday, the 14th day of Oct., 1878, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various city officers.

A Model Store.

The chief delicacy of the season can now be had at the store of Messrs. Hallett & Keating who are carrying an excellent stock of the finest oysters in the market. This firm have made a specialty of oysters, and from their large experience as well as the necessity of satisfying their

extended custom, have exerted every effort to secure the best eastern market affords. Messrs. Hallett & Keating also offer a large line of meats, fruits, vegetables, poultry, game, fish, pig's feet, tripe and everything which the well furnished table demands, and the extent to which they are patronized demonstrates their popularity and the estimation in which their goods are held.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Proceedings of the Last Two Meetings of the Board.

On the 3d of October the Board of County Commissioners met pursuant to call. Present, Robert Macnider, chairman, George Peoples, and James A. Emmons.

It was moved and carried that for Bismarck precinct, District No. 1, at the ensuing election to be held Nov. 5th, 1878, Edward B. Ware, O. H. Beal and C. A. Lounsberry, act as judges of election, the election to be held at the county building, in the office of the register of deeds. On motion it was also carried that for Apple Creek precinct, District No. 2, Frank Donnelly, George Hay and Norman Palmer, be appointed judges of election, polls to be held at the house of George Hay, and for the 17th (Sidney) precinct, District No. 3, R. P. Barrett, John Slattery and J. L. Lett be appointed judges of election, polls to be held at the house of R. P. Barrett, and for Stevenson precinct, P. W. Louis, Thos. Winston, and James Taylor were appointed judges of election, to be held at the store of J. S. Winston & Co.

On motion of James A. Emmons it was ordered to set off and establish an election precinct from the Commissioners' District, No. 2, commencing at a point on the Missouri river on the township line dividing towns 138 and 139, and running from there east to the boundary line of the county. James McGee, J. G. Bailey and James Gayton were appointed judges of election; election to be held at the house of H. A. Auchman.

Adjourned sine die.

On the 7th of October the Board of County Commissioners held their regular meeting. There were present, Robert Macnider, chairman, and James A. Emmons.

On motion, the following bills were allowed: Henry Gager, water in the month of April, and breaking four acres on the county farm, \$36; Pioneer Press Co., printing tax lists, \$17.50; W. A. Meyer, rent of lot, \$10; John A. Officer, well house, \$30; W. H. Stimpson, stationery, \$19.25; John Lennon, jailer from July 15th to Sept. 15th, \$110.

Adjourned.

J. H. RICHARDS, Clerk.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage made and executed by Erasmus A. Williams, mortgagor, to George P. Flannery, mortgagee, dated the 15th day of March, 1878, whereby the said mortgagor did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said mortgagee, his heirs and assigns forever, the following described real estate, situated in the county of Burleigh and Territory of Dakota, to-wit: Block number twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, 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and eighty-seven, twelve hundred and eighty-eight, twelve hundred and eighty-nine, twelve hundred and ninety, twelve hundred and ninety-one, twelve hundred and ninety-two, twelve hundred and ninety-three, twelve hundred and ninety-four, twelve hundred and ninety-five, twelve hundred and ninety-six, twelve hundred and ninety-seven, twelve hundred and ninety-eight, twelve hundred and ninety-nine, thirteen hundred, thirteen hundred and one, thirteen hundred and two, thirteen hundred and three, thirteen hundred and four, thirteen hundred and five, thirteen hundred and six, thirteen hundred and seven, thirteen hundred and eight, thirteen hundred and nine, thirteen hundred and ten, thirteen hundred and eleven, thirteen hundred and twelve, thirteen hundred and thirteen, thirteen hundred and fourteen, thirteen hundred and fifteen, thirteen hundred and sixteen, thirteen hundred and seventeen, thirteen hundred and eighteen, thirteen hundred and nineteen, thirteen hundred and twenty, thirteen 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The Bismarck Tribune.

BISMARCK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1878.

Prominent People.

W. H. Ross is said to be doing well at Miles City.

W. B. Jordan, post trader at Buford, came down on the Eclipse.

H. F. Douglas' family have gone to Winona to spend the winter.

W. D. O'Toole, post trader at Fort Keogh, has gone below for a month.

W. G. Smith, who put in the hay contract at Buford, has gone to town.

Mr. E. S. Conway, of Chicago, has been in the city for several days on a hunt.

Mrs. C. A. Leachberry and Miss Bell-Comeford will return to a new home.

Mrs. J. K. Williams, of this city, has been sick at her old home in Indiana.

Col. E. W. Smith, of Gen. Terry's staff, visited Bismarck last week.

Agent L. E. Aiken and C. W. Darling, trader at Fort Berth, were down this week.

Miss Ada Murphy, of St. Paul, has returned from her visit to the Leightons at Buford.

Contractor Dacey has sent \$7,000 in stationery, etc., on the direct mail route to Fort Keogh.

J. W. Watson, the dry goods merchant, has returned from his three months' visit to Minnesota.

Lieut. Charles and wife have returned from their trip to the Yellowstone. They had enough of it.

D. A. Haddock, traveling agent of the Milwaukee and St. Paul, was at the Sheridan over Sunday.

Major W. S. Sider, of the *Deadwood Times*, has returned home, leaving a number of friends in Bismarck.

Hurd, of the Sheridan House, has been dubbed by the St. Paul papers, "Indian Fighter," and "Fleet Foot."

E. J. Hughes, of Standing Rock, went east on Sunday evening. He says his father will follow him via Bismarck.

Capt. Jackson and Lieut. Hicks, of the Seventh Cavalry, arrived at Fort Lincoln from Camp Sturgis on last Friday.

Hon. C. A. Gilman and G. H. Davis, of St. Cloud, with their wives, spent last Thursday at Bismarck and Lincoln.

W. T. Hughes, the Indian agent at Standing Rock, has gone east via Yakima. It is feared that he will not return.

Lieut. T. B. Woodruff, of Keogh, has gone east in charge of the remains of Capt. Bennett, taking them to Washington, D. C.

George P. Flannery, Dr. Bigelow and Judge Bowen were out on a three days' hunt last week, seventy-five ducks and a peewee.

Lieut. Chubb goes to Omaha on the steamer Red Cloud, Baker line, and thence to Portland, Oregon, where he will be married.

J. W. Crippen, Gen. Western's traveling agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, was in the city last week looking sharply after the interests of his road.

Gen. Miles is expected at Keogh from his Yellowstone Park excursion about the 10th. He will come down to Bismarck with his wife and friends, who are going east.

Col. E. D. Baker, W. B. Shaw and ex-Mayor McLean constituted one of the numerous hunting parties of last week. They harvested eighty-four ducks and three elk.

Col. Edgar F. Brown of Newport who was hurt at Painted Woods about 3 weeks ago, is stopping at the Sheridan House, doing well, and will soon return to his home.

Mr. J. H. Willoghby, northwestern traveling agent for the Chicago and Northwestern, left Bismarck last week for St. Paul, having transacted considerable business.

Gen. Hammond, Indian inspector, is in the hills attending the U. S. court with the view of securing the conviction of J. W. Bingham, late Indian agent at Cheyenne agency.

W. H. With of the Headquarters Hotel, Fargo, was here with J. S. Huntington, of Conn., Hon. J. W. Fletcher, Dr. H. L. Joy, and Jno. Butler, of Marshall, Mich., looking for lands.

The irrepressible Charley Collins, he of a hundred newspapers, as it were, has moved his printing material to Sturgis City, and will soon branch out in a red-hot daily at that point.

Capt. Edward Maguire arrived on the steamer Helper. He has completed the survey of the Yellowstone river from Wolf Rapids to Fort Buford. Another party was working from Keogh to the Rapids.

Col. Baker, post quartermaster Wm. Shaw, Mr. McLean, Col. McEwan and Col. Jones did some good hunting down at Long Lake last Thursday, Friday and Saturday. They secured three Antelope, one coyote and a lot of ducks, geese and small game.

Capt. James La Barge, of river fame, gave his testimony before the Indian Congressional committee sitting at St. Louis. He was of the opinion that the war department would be the better guardian of the Indian. He had been a practical observer of Indian affairs for fifty years.

G. D. Williams, of N. Y., has gone to Standing Rock with an appointment from Indian Commissioner Hay as clerk for L. M. Kelly, the new agent. Kelly brought a clerk with him from Elm, Ill. There is confusion and some inquiry as to Hay's official right to appoint clerks for the Indian agents.

Dr. Joy, mayor of Marshall, Mich., John Butler and Hon. J. W. Fletcher, also of Marshall, visited Bismarck on Sunday, in company with W. H. With. Liked to show men of means who visit this country, they invested largely in North Pacific lands. They think this God's country and will recommend it to their friends.

Gen. S. D. Sturgis took his youngest daughter and son to St. Louis to attend school. The General is now attending the Fitz John Porter trial. He was a division commander under Porter at the second battle of Bull's Run, and has some important evidence to give. It will be adverse to Porter, and somewhat conflicting with Porter's memory of certain events.

Senator Geo. E. Spencer, Hon. T. C. Platt, ex-member of congress from New York, and Hon. John F. Brown, of Michigan, passed through Bismarck Friday, on their way to Deadwood. They were accompanied from Fargo to this city by Col. A. W. Edwards, the lean and hungry classmate of the *Fargo Republican*, Mr. M. B. Flint, of Ill., and Gen. Kinaker, who is prominently spoken of as the republican nominee for governor of the Sucker State. Col. Edwards, Mr. Flint and Gen. Kinaker went back to Fargo the same evening.

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES!

BISMARCK,

DAN. EISENBERG'S,

DAKOTA

Who is just opening the largest stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents' and Ladies' Furnishing Goods

EVER BROUGHT TO THE CITY.

April 26, 1878.

J. W. RAYMOND & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
BISMARCK, D. T.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder  **Special Flavoring Extracts**

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

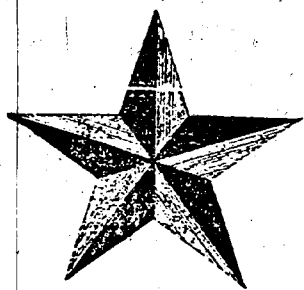
DR. PRICE'S Unique Perfumes are the Gems of all Odors. Toothpaste, an exquisite Liquid Dentifrice.
USE STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis & Cincinnati.

INSURANCE !! TO ADVERTISERS
LIFE & FIRE!
Geo. P. Rowell & Co's
SELECT LIST OF
Local Newspapers.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK.

THE ST. PAUL
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
REPRESENTED BY
GEO. H. FAIRCHILD.
Bismarck, D. T., March 14 '78

NORTH STAR



CIGAR FACTORY,
Bismarck, D. T.
Manufacturer of

Fine Cigars,

and dealer in imported Cigars, Fine Tobaccoes, Snokers' Goods, &c. A fine assortment of the best Fine Cuts.
CLUM EMMONS, Proprietor.

RACEK BROS.,
HARNESS MAKERS & SADDLERS.
Dealers in

Collars, Whips, Lashes, Brushes, Combs, &c.

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.
Strict Attention to Orders by Mail.

O. S. GOFF,
PHOTOGRAPHER.

PORTRAITS AND VIEWS.

Fine Work a Specialty.

MAIN STREET, BISMARCK, D. T.

MRS. LINN,
MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING,
The only First Class Establishment in the City.
New Goods Received every Week. Latest Novelties always on Hand.

ALL WORK WARRANTED. PRICES REASONABLE. Corner 3d and Weigs Sts. Bismarck D. T.

J. W. WATSON.

W. B. WATSON.

SPRING OF 1878.

J. W. Watson & Bro.,

BISMARCK D. T.

ARE AG IN IN THE FIELD WITH A NEW AND MAMMOTH STOCK OF GOODS, EMBRACING

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

EMBRACING

SILKS, CASHMERES, BOURETTES,

AND EVERYTHING NEW.

LADIES' AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

OF EVERY NATURE.

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &C.,

AND A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS.

They have closed out their OLD STOCK. Cleaned out their Grocery Department and everything they have is NEW and Fresh from the Market. They buy for Cash. Discounting their bills, and sell for Cash and therefore are able to give their patrons even lower than St. Paul retail prices.
April 26, 1878.

W. A. HOLLEMBAEK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGIST

DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS CIGARS,

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, PAINTS, OILS, &C.

BRICK! BRICK!

R. B. MASON,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

BRICK BUILDINGS ERECTED

On Short Notice and Satisfaction Guaranteed.
All kinds of

BRICK AND STONE WORK

Done with Neatness and Dispatch. I have on hand a superior quality of

BRICK

which I will sell at reasonable prices.

CAPITOL HOTEL,

R. B. MARSH, Proprietor.

Main Street, Bismarck, D. T.

First-Class in Every Particular.

Wm. Kelly,
SHOEMAKER,

6th Street, Bismarck, D. T. Opposite Custer Hotel.

Fine work for ladies or gents a specialty. Repairing easily and quickly done. Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

IMPERFECT PAGE

FOREIGN MISSIONS.
Annual Session of the American Board at Milwaukee—Interesting Reports Showing General Prosperity.
MILWAUKEE, Oct. 1.—The American board of commissioners for foreign missions began its sixty-ninth annual session at Emmanuel church, this city, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. There are about 1,500 delegates and their families in attendance. President Mark Hopkins is in the chair. After devotional services, Rev. E. M. Packard, of Evanston, Ill., was elected assistant recording secretary.
Rev. E. K. Alden, of the Boston Home, secretary, then read the report of the prudential committee on the home department, from which it appears that during the past year seven of the corporate members have been enrolled among the dead. Six missionaries and thirteen assistant missionaries have been added to the missionary force during the past year. It is proposed for the present to continue to rely upon the fidelity of pastors and churches to sustain the missionary cause as a regular part of their church work. Of the 1,269 Congregational churches of New England, nearly nine-tenths contribute. Of 283 churches, assisted by several State home missionary societies, over three-fourths contribute. The *Missionary Herald*, the official organ of the society, was reported as in a very flourishing condition, the past year having been the most successful, pecuniarily, in the entire history of the monthly.
Rev. E. E. Strong, of Waltham, Mass., has been selected by the committee to take editorial charge of the *Herald*, in place of Rev. Isaac R. Worcester, who, on account of advanced age, asked to be relieved.
Spraking of the three branches of the Woman's Board of Missions, the secretary says: These three societies are not organically but practically a well managed and vigorous auxiliary to the American board, supporting at present about ninety of our female missionaries, and giving aid to a large number of native helpers and schools, all in special work of labor among women. The main value of this auxiliary is not the amount of money raised for foreign missions, though this is by no means a small consideration (as we can now confidently rely upon Christian women to contribute about one-sixth of our annual receipts) but the main value is in the warm, intelligent, personal missionary interest awakened among the women and children and through their instrumentality diffused everywhere among the churches. During the past year the Woman's board contributed \$81,235.
The debt of the society was reduced during the past year from \$48,000 to less than \$5,000. The special contributions for payment of the debt came from twenty one localities, Kansas contributing the smallest amount and Massachusetts the largest. The amounts range from \$5 to \$165.80.
The treasurer, Langdon S. Ward, submitted his report from which the following extracts are made:

EXPENDITURES.	
Cost of missions.....	\$41,095,855
Cost of agencies.....	937,564
Cost of publications.....	254,644
Cost of administration.....	1,600,641
Total expenditures.....	\$43,878,704

DEBT.	
Sept 1st, 1877.....	\$ 4,738,594
Total.....	\$ 48,677,298

RECEIPTS.	
Donations received within the year.....	\$37,080,315
Legacies received during the year.....	10,436,086
Interest on general permanent fund.....	689,072
Interest from Ashley fund.....	15,000
Total receipts.....	\$48,220,473
Deficiency Aug. 31st, 1878.....	456,825
Total.....	\$48,677,298

Rev. N. G. Clark, foreign secretary, then read his report. Ten missionaries have died during the past year, and eighteen names dropped from the rolls. Of those not expected to resume foreign work, 18 visited this country for rest and recuperation of health, 21 have returned to their different fields of labor, and 3 others will leave in a few weeks, leaving less than 100 missionaries at home in connection with the board than for many previous years. Nineteen new missionaries have gone out during the year, including five representatives of the woman's board of missions. The work is everywhere reported as in a prosperous condition, with urgent calls for more help.
The report concludes as follows: The pressing needs of the board at the present time can only be met by such an enlargement of the missionary forces now in the field and by the addition of not less than \$100,000 to our current appropriations.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
Number of missions, 16.
Number of stations, 79.
Number of out-stations, 529.
Total number of missionaries and laborers connected with the missions, 1,549.
Number of churches, 248.
Members, 13,737.
Training and theological schools, 15.
Boarding schools for girls, 26.
Common schools, 612.
Total number of pupils, 26,170.
Yellow Fever Incidents at Memphis.
[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]
A startling incident occurred at the Peabody this morning by the fainting of a young man named Levin. He came here as a volunteer nurse from Chicago some weeks ago, but was appointed to a clerical position at the Howard headquarters. He was constantly occupied in the discharge of his duties, and this morning entered the hotel with a friend. While engaged in conversation he was noticed to suddenly weaken, and, before assistance could reach him, fell prostrate to the floor, where he lay in a state of complete insensibility. Dr. Yates attended to his case, which he pronounced spinal apoplexy. The unfortunate man was restored after some difficulty, and was removed to the association rooms, where he now is convalescing. Almost at the moment a Mr. Hargrave, also an employee of the Howards, who was recovering from the fever, but had left his room too soon, fainted near the hotel, in a relapse, and was taken into the house in an apparently dying condition, and his recovery is doubtful. These vivid pictures from real life caused intense excitement, particularly among those who have thus far escaped the malady, and the vicinity was vacated with but little delay by all on deck.
Mrs. E. J. Armstrong, a widow, lost her son and daughter several days ago, and, being herself nearly worn out with fatigue and prostration, undertook the journey from Memphis to Salisbury, near which place she has a sister living. After leaving Grand Junction the people refused her ordinary hospitality, and, a storm coming up, she was obliged to take shelter in a cotton-shed, where she remained all night, reaching her sister's next day completely exhausted. I mention this to show the extent of the fear that prevails among the country people.
I sigh for one glance of your rye, warbled an impecunious fellow as he wandered into a leading saloon a few days ago. He got but a "glance," his range of vision being suddenly transferred to the outer air.

BISMARCK BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.
MERCHANTS BANK OF BISMARCK
WALTER MANN, Pres. W. R. MERRIAM, Vice Pres.
Geo. H. FAIRCHILD, Cashier.
Correspondents—American Exchange National Bank, New York; Merchants National Bank, St. Paul.

BANK OF BISMARCK.
J. W. RAYMOND, Pres. W. B. BELL, Cash.
A general banking business transacted. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections promptly attended to.

LAWYERS.
STOYELL & CARLAND—Attorneys at Law,
4th St. John A. Stoyell, County Attorney.

Geo. P. FLANNERY. J. K. WETHERBY.
(City Attorney.)
FLANNERY & WETHERBY—Attorneys.
West Main Street.

PRESTON & WILLIAMS—(D. O. Preston, E. A. Williams.) Main Street.

ANSLEY GRAY. A. J. PRATT.
GRAY & PRATT—Counsellors at Law. Money to loan. Commercial paper bought. 73m6

THOS VAN ETTEN—Attorney at Law and United States Commissioner.

DAVID STEWART—Attorney at Law and City Justice 761f

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
B. F. SLAUGHTER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
And U. S. Examining Surgeon.
Office at Dunn's Drug Store.

DOCTOR H. R. PORTER.
Office and Residence next to the Tribune Building.

Wm. A. BENTLEY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, Tribune block, up stairs, next door west of Post Office.
Calls left on the slate in this office promptly attended to. 50

Dr. A. T. BIGELOW,
DENTIST.
Office west end Main Street.

HOTELS.
Sheridan House,
E. H. BLY, Proprietor.
The largest and best Hotel in Dakota Territory.
CORNER MAIN AND FIFTH STREETS.
BISMARCK, D. T.

MERCHANTS HOTEL,
Cor. Main and 3d St.,
BISMARCK, D. T.
L. N. GRIFFIN, Prop.
Building new and commodious, rooms large, comfortable and tastefully furnished. First-class in every particular. L. N. G. 327f

FORSTER'S HOTEL RESTAURANT.
Front Street, Opposite Railroad Depot.
The Oldest and only First Class Restaurant in Bismarck.
Give me a call and I will guarantee satisfaction.
J. P. FORSTER.


CUSTER HOTEL,
THOS. MCGOWAN, Proprietor.
Fifth Street near Main,
Bismarck, D. T.
This house is a large three story building, entirely new, well lighted and heated, situated only a few rods from the depot. River men, railroad men, miners and army people will find first class accommodations at reasonable rates. 5-7

WESTERN HOUSE,
MALLOY BROS., Proprietors
Main Street,
Bismarck, D. T.
This hotel is new, well furnished, and the tables supplied with the best the market affords. Prices reasonable.

REAL ESTATE.
BISMARCK REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
Improved Town Property for sale or rent. Outside acre property for sale in one and five acre lots will be sold
VERY CHEAP.
TAXES PAID FOR NON-RESIDENTS.
JOHN W. FISHER.

C. S. WEAVER & CO.,
Dealers in
Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Doors, Sash and Mouldings.
ALSO
Contractors & Builders
Of all Classes of
Buildings, Plans, And Specifications.
Estimates Furnished on Short Notice.

John W. Fisher,
DEALER IN
Sewing Machines!
INCLUDING THE
Singer, Remington, Wheeler and Wilson, White, American, Wilson,
AND ATTACHMENTS,
Oils, Threads, and all kinds of Sewing Machine Needles, etc., etc.
Repairing
of old machines done. Sewing Machines
TO LET
By the Week or Month.
Second-Hand Machines
Always on hand, for sale, very cheap. Call and see for yourself at the old stand,
CORNER THIRD AND MEIGS STS.
Wm. M. PYE, Manager,
Bismarck, D. T.

O. H. BEAL,
DEALER IN

Fire Arms, Ammunition,
Fishing Tackle, &c.
Sharps and Winchester Rifles a Specialty.
Particular attention given to Repairing.
Orders by Mail Promptly Filled.
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LIVERY STABLES.
HAYES & McASKILL.
Livery, Sale and Feed Stable.
Orders for the City Hack left at the office on Fourth Street. 115f

OSTLAND'S Livery & Feed STABLE.
Cor. Fifth and Main Sts.
Saddles and Saddle Horses for hire by the day or hour at reasonable rates.
My Buggies and Harness are new and of the best manufacture and style, and our stock good. Parties wishing teams for any distant point can be accommodated at fair rates.
My stable is large and airy, and accommodations for boarding stock the best in the country. 39 3m

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Bismarck Brewery,
Kalberer & Walter,
BISMARCK, D. T.
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALE AND BEER.
FIRST CLASS GOODS AND REASONABLE PRICES.
Orders from Abroad will Receive Prompt Attention.

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J. C. CADY—FURNITURE AND CABINET—Picture Frames, Chromos, Glass, Brackets, &c. Frames and all kinds of work made to order. Cane and perforated chairs re-seated. Repairing of Organs and Violins a specialty. 5th St. Apryl

MRS. J. A. MAXWELL,
MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING
THE BEST
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
IN THE CITY, AND
The best Work Done
Store on Third Street between Meigs and Thayer. 531f

F. JAY HAYNES,
Portrait and Landscape
Photographer,
Moorhead, Minn.
Publisher of
Black Hills and Northern Pacific
VIEWS.
Catalogue sent on application

THE NEW LE BON TON
Sample Room
AND
BILLIARD HALL.
Choice Wines and Cigars always in Stock.
E. Drewes's Celebrated
Ales and Porter
Always on Draught. Opposite the Post Office, Main Street. Bismarck, D. T. 1271f
HARE & ELDER, Proprietors.

N. DUNKLEBERG,
General Dealer in
Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Doors,
Mouldings Window Glass.
BUILDING MATERIAL
of all kinds.
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ASA FISHER,
Wholesale Dealer in
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC ALES.
Main Street, opposite Sheridan House, Bismarck, D. T.

John P. Hoagland,
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Fifth St. Near Custer Hotel,
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Contracting and Building of every nature. Special attention given to Fine Job Work.

JOHN YEGEN. M. LANG.
JOHN YEGEN & CO.,
BISMARCK D. T.

CITY BAKERY.
Bread, Pies, Cakes, Green Fruits,
Confectionery, &c.
Goods Choice and Fresh and Delivered Free to any point in the City.

Northern Pacific R. R.
1878 Summer Arrangement. 1878.
TAKE THE
Custer Route
TO THE
BLACK HILLS.
Thro' Express Trains
FROM
ST. PAUL to BISMARCK,
DAILY.
Making close connections at ST. PAUL with trains from CHICAGO and all points south.
No Delay! Continuous Run!
Connects at St. Paul with all trains East and South; at Minneapolis with all trains from that city; at St. Cloud with all trains for Melrose and the Sauk Valley; at Brainerd all trains make close connections to and from Duluth and to and from the West and South.
My trains at N. P. Junction; St. Paul & Pacific Railroad trains at Glynndon for Fisher's, Fort Garry and the British Possessions, via steamers of Red River Transportation Co.; at Moorhead, Minn., and Fargo, D. T., with steamers for Fort Garry, Pembina, and all points on the Red River; at Bismarck with steamers to all points north and south on the Missouri River, including Standing Rock, Forts Rice, Berthold, Carroll, Helena, Benton, and other points in Montana; also with N. W. Stage and Express Co.'s line to Deadwood City and all points in the Black Hills.
Dated April 7, 1878.
H. E. SARGENT, General Manager, St. Paul.
G. G. SANBORN, H. A. TOWNE, Gen'l Frt and Ticket Agt., Superintendent, St. Paul, Brainerd.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS LINE.
Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST
—AND IN EVERY RESPECT—
Best ROUTE from St. Paul to Chicago.
It traverses a finer country, with grander scenery, and connects more business centres and pleasure resorts than any other Northwestern Line.
It is the ONLY THROUGH LINE VIA MILWAUKEE, the Commercial Metropolis of Wisconsin.
It is the only Northwestern Line connecting in same Depot in Chicago, with any of the great Eastern or Southern lines, and is the most conveniently located with reference to any depot, hotel or place of business in that city.
It is the only line running its own Palace Sleeping Cars from the Northwest into Chicago, or from Chicago to the Northwest.
It is the ONLY LINE using the WESTINGHOUSE IMPROVED AUTOMATIC AIR BRAKE, and the said Brake is on all Passenger Trains.
It uses the Miller Patent Platform and Conpler. It has a perfect steel rail track, thoroughly ballasted.
It makes sure connections in Chicago with all roads running East, South and West, and with Central of Iowa, St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway, for St. Louis, Texas and Kansas Points; and makes close connections at St. Paul with Northern Pacific trains.
Tickets from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago are good either via Hastings, Red Wing, Winona, La Crosse, the famed Mississippi River Division, Sparta, Kilbourn, Watertown, or via Okauchee, Faribault, Austin, McGregor, Prairie du Chien and Madison.
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J. A. CHANDLER, General Agent.
WM. G. SWAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
W. K. FREIGHT Agt.
CHAS. THOMPSON, Ticket Agent.
A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
JOHN DAVIDSON, Ticket Agent Bismarck, D. T.

ST. PAUL BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
(Chas. P. Peabody, Maurice Lyons, W. L. Perkins)
PEABODY LYONS & CO.—Importers and Dealers in Fine Wines and Liquors, Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies, California Wines and Brandy, Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter. No. 23 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn. 5-5

CHAS. & LARKIN—Importers and Dealers in Groceries, French China, Glassware, Lamps, Looking Glasses and House Furnishing Goods, East Third Street St. Paul, Minn.

CAMPBELL BURBANK & CO.—Manufacturers and Jobbers of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, No. 89 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

L. ISAACS—Manufacturer and Jobber in Cigars, 53 Jackson Street, opposite Averbach, Finch Culbertson & Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Metropolitan Hotel,
St. Paul, Minn.
TERMS \$3.00 PER DAY.
Army Headquarters.
T. S. WHITE, LANE K. STONE, H. W. STONE.
White, Stone & Co.,
JOBBER IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND
PAPER.
87 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Mail Orders receive prompt attention and prices guaranteed to be the lowest in the West.

MATHES, GOOD & SCHURMEIR,
MERCHANT TAILORS!
The Latest
AND
BEST OF STYLES.
This House has a large and complete stock of Cloths and Casimeres always on hand. It will be to the interest of the buyer to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
NO. 82 JACKSON STREET,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

MINNEAPOLIS BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
CLARK HOUSE—Corner Fourth Street and Hennepin Ave., two blocks from the Academy of Music. Only first class Two Dollar House. New, Elegantly furnished, and situated in the finest portion of the City

MERCHANT'S HOTEL—Corner Third St. and First Ave. N. E. Lamont Proprietor, \$2.00 per day. Located in the very centre of business; two blocks from the Post Office and Suspension Bridge. Horse cars to all depots and all parts of the city pass within one block of the house

JOHN C. OSWALD,
Wholesale Dealer in
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
No. 17 Washington Av., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN

LOUIS LARSON,
BOOTS & SHOES
Third Street, BISMARCK, D. T.
CUSTOM WORK
Made to order in all the latest styles, and warranted. Use the best of stock in all custom work. Ladies who have not been able to get
Shoes to Fit
can get them made to order here and receive a guarantee to fit.
A specialty made of
Neat Repairing.
Their motto is, "GOOD WORK AT FAIR PRICES." Orders from the Military Posts promptly attended to. 68

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS LINE.
That portion of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway between Chicago and Elroy (via Madison), and the West Wisconsin Railway between Elroy and St. Paul, to Minneapolis, form a single line between Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis. This line will hereafter be known as the
CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS LINE.
It is the ONLY LINE between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Chicago that passes through Hudson, Eau Claire, Black River Falls, Elroy and Madison, and
Is the Only Line
that runs on any of the trains the celebrated Pullman Palace Cars.
All trains on this great route run through without change of cars. Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars are run on its trains.
All Express trains on this route are equipped with Westinghouse Patent Air Brakes and Miller's Patent Safety Platform and Couplers—The Most Perfect Protection against Accidents known.
This popular route is, unsurpassed for Speed, Comfort and Safety. The smooth, well ballasted and perfect tract of Steel Rails, the celebrated Pullman Palace cars, the Perfect Telegraph system of moving trains, the regularity with which they run, the admirable arrangements for running through cars between Chicago and all points West, North and North west, secure to passengers all the comforts in Modern Railway Travelling.
If you wish the Best Travelling Accommodations, you will buy your tickets by this route, and will take no other.
All ticket agents can sell you through tickets and check usual baggage free by this line.
Passengers for Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cairo and all
POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.
should buy their tickets via
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Line. Close connections are made at Chicago with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Baltimore & Ohio, Michigan Central, Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, Kanaboli, Chicago & North Western, Chicago & St. Paul & Pacific, Chicago & Alton and Illinois Central for all points South.
New York Office, No. 445 Broadway, Boston, Office, No. 5, State Street, St. Paul Ticket offices Corner Third and Jackson Streets, and at depot on Sibley street, Minneapolis. Ticket offices, No. 3 Nicolett House Block and St. Paul & Pacific depot; Chicago ticket offices, 82 Clark street, under Sherman House, 71 Canal, corner Madison street; Kinzie Street Depot, corner West Kinzie and Canal streets; Wells street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.
F. B. CLARK, O. A. W. W. R. St. Paul.
W. A. STENNETT, Gen. Pas. Agt. Chicago.

HOUSE, FARM, GARDEN.

Okra-Gumbo.
From the American Agriculturist.

Okra is a vegetable that is slow in finding its way to the garden and the table in the Northern States, while in Southern families it is in very general use. The plant is much like a large Hollyhock, with yellow flowers, which are succeeded by angled pods, six inches or more long and an inch thick. These pods are so tender that they will break, are very mucilaginous, and give off when cooked, a large amount of gummy matter. If they begin to mature, they become woody, filled with hard round seeds, and quite unlike anything edible. Though in the catalogues, the plant is called "Okra or Gumbo," the name Gumbo properly belongs to the dish prepared from the pods, rather than the plant itself, as the Southern cooks make Gumbosoup without the use of Okra, but substitute the pitch and young leaves of sassafras, one of the native wilds and perhaps other plants. The best Gumbo is made with chicken, though veal and sometimes other meats are used, and is nearly a stew made thick by an abundance of Okra pods. Gumbo soup is any soup to which sufficient Okra is added to give it the desired thickness. The young and tender pods, boiled and dressed with melted butter, are liked by many but they are rather too gummy for those who have not been accustomed to them. A dish made of the Okra pods and tomatoes stewed together, is also prepared. One correspondent inquires if we know any method of preserving Okra by canning. We have not known of any attempt at canning the pods, but they are often dried, the pods at the proper age for drying are sliced, strung upon a cord, and dried in the same manner as fruit. They are also packed in salt as cucumbers are, and when wanted for use, are freshened in cold water.

Selecting Meats.

In selecting beef to roast, it is best to select a small family, the rib is by far the best and most tender cut; have some of the bone removed, then make your butcher skewer the beef. The best beefsteak for broiling is the round; have the bones removed and trim off all the gristle. For corned beef the round is also the best. For a mutton roast choose the shoulder, the saddle, or the loin and haunch. The leg should be boiled. Small rib chops are best for broiling, those cut from the leg are generally tough. Mutton cutlets are best taken from the neck. For roast veal all the loin, breast or shoulder is good. Veal chops are best for frying; cutlets are more apt to be tough.

In selecting beef take that which has a loose grain, easily yielding to pressure of dark red color, smooth, with whitish fat, if the lean is purplish and the fat yellow, it is poor beef. Grass fed is the lightest, ox the best, and next the heifer.

Perhaps the nicest mutton roast is a small leg, the bone taken out, and the cavity stuffed with forced meat. The best beef roast is (for three) about two and a half or three pounds of porterhouse. Slightly rank, next a rump roast, very nice. Two to three pounds is a very great plenty for three. In chops, we think that from the hind leg of mutton best, unless you can get a "meaty" sirloin. The same in pork, about one and a quarter to one and a half pounds is sufficient, best steak about the same quantity. Porterhouse steak is cheaper than sirloin, having less bone. Rump steak and round, if well pounded to make them tender, have the best flavor.

Hogs—A Look Ahead.

From the National Live Stock Journal.
Last month the Journal cautioned its readers against a hasty abandonment of the business of raising corn and making pork, on the ground that, "aking one year with another, no business was certainly more remunerative. We now desire to call attention to a new aspect of the question. It is certain that nothing has exerted so powerful an influence in sustaining the prices and stimulating the production of beef in this country, for the past year or two, as the foreign demand, brought about by the improved methods of transportation, that have enabled us to place our fresh meats in the English markets in good condition. Hitherto this trade has been confined mainly to beef, but lately it has extended largely to pork and, by a paragraph which we publish elsewhere, it will be noticed that in a single week, early in June, 2,300 live hogs were received in Liverpool from America.

We believe that there can be no possible difficulty in the way of transportation of live hogs to England from this country in large quantities. They bear transportation much better, and with less shrinkage than any other kind of live stock, and there is scarcely a limit to the extent to which the trade may be extended.

We do not know how extensive the demand for fresh pork may be in England, but we understand that in some sections it is enormous; and if this be true, we should not be surprised to see the shipment of live hogs from this country carried on to such an extent as to have a material effect upon such prices at home. At all events we shall watch the further development of the trade with interest.

Washing Blankets.

Seeing an inquiry for the best way to wash blankets, some time since, I wanted to see if some one would not give a way which I read a long time ago, I have tried it and know it is good.

Put a boiler of soft water to heat: dissolve and add to it a half bar of Kirk's soap—either the white or blue. Put your blankets in a washtub, laying them in somewhat like a coil of rope, so they can be easily handled. Heat the suds scalding hot; pour it over the blankets; punch them down, and cover with a quilt or

some heavy material to keep the steam from escaping. Let them remain till morning; then squeeze and rub lightly with the hands; on no account use washboards for blankets. Then have a soft clean rinse water, but not more than blood warm; put the blankets into this, but not wring them, either with your hands or a clothes-wringer; but run them from asuds into a basket, and let them drain, so as to carry as little of the dirty suds as possible into the rinse water. Get them as free from the suds as you can, and then drain them as before, and put them through a second tub of clean soft water. Put them into your basket, without wringing them; let them drain, and they are then ready for the line. Hang them lengthwise by the extreme outer edge, not through the middle, and put the clothes-pins near together, not more than a finger's length apart. When the blankets are about half dry reverse the edges, and let the edge hang down that was pinned to the line.

Feeding Pork.

Pork is now lower than it has been for thirty years, and the prospect for those who have many hogs is not agreeable. Yet it would not be wise to sacrifice good herds on this account. Those who have not, will find this a good opportunity to weed out their stock and replace with a better quality of animals in preparation for the time which is certain to come, when pork will again bear a profitable value. The chief profit from pure-bred stock consists of its early maturity; and the fact that a pig of a well selected breed and properly fed, can be made fit for a barrel at less than a year old, makes it of far greater worth than one which requires two years to arrive at a salable condition. To keep the best stock should be the aim of every one who raises animals for sale; and there is no better time to improve one's stock than when the value is low, and it can be done at the least expense.

Here is a receipt for a nutritious drink for either invalids or giants: Beat up a new-laid egg, pour on it half a pint of boiling milk, sweeten to taste, and flavor with lemon-peel, nutmeg, or vanilla. Serve cold in a glass.

H. M. MIXTER,

Fourth St., Bismarck, D. T.

Blacksmith and Wagon Shop.
All orders for work in Iron or Wood promptly attended to.

**SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
To Repairs.**

Diseases of Horses, especially difficulties in connection with the feet, successfully treated.

WOOD FOR SALE.

200 CORDS SEASONED WOOD

AT \$5.00 PER CORD DELIVERED

Apply to **GEO. PEOPLES.**

J. H. MARSHALL,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FULL LINE OF GLOVES, HOSIERY, TRUNKS AND VALISES.

GENTS' CUSTOM MADE BOOTS A SPECIALTY.

Prompt attention given to orders by mail.

WELCH'S HOTEL,

DEADWOOD, BLACK HILLS

First Class in every particular. New and Elegantly Furnished.

CERTAINLY THE BEST HOTEL IN THE CITY.

Headquarters for Minnesota, Wisconsin and Dakota People.
E. WELCH & CO. Proprietors.
H. PRASE, Manager.

PARKIN & WHALEN,

GENERAL COMMISSION.

Dealers in

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, PRODUCE,

FRUITS, &C.

BISMARCK, D. T.

PIANOS!

SHEET MUSIC.
VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, STRINGS, BANJOS, and everything in the Music line.

The Only Wholesale Music House in Minnesota.

DYER & HOWARD

96 East Third St. ST. PAUL.

PIANOS 7 Octave, Latest Improved, Warranted Five Years, for \$350 sold on easy monthly payments.

The Celebrated

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,

In the finest cases ever put on the market. Sold on low prices or Rented until the rent pays.

CATALOGUES AND INFORMATION SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

CATARRH

Catarrh of the Nasal Cavities, Acute, Chronic, and Ulcerative, Hay Fever, or Rhine Catarrh, Catarrh of the Eye and Ear, and Catarrh of the Throat.

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Catarrh is an inflammation of the mucous membrane, temporary and permanent, and varies its severity in individual cases. Catarrh may arise from a cold or a succession of colds, from sudden change of atmosphere, wearing wet clothing, or exposure to inclement weather, and becoming thoroughly inflamed, the mucous membrane is in a morbid or inactive condition, and the strength and vital forces exhausted. The disease may arise from a morbid condition of the blood, from Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Diphtheria, in which cases the eye and ear are generally involved and discharge quantities of matter. The discharges from the nose, the distinctive feature of catarrh, may arise from whatever cause they arise, may be thin and watery, and so acid as to cause redness and excoriation of the skin, or they may be thick and yellowish, emitting a foul odor, or clear and white like the white of an egg. There may be an entire loss of vision, the surfaces being dry and feverish, the face, front and upper part of the head feeling uncomfortable, and as if it was being driven by a hot wind. This latter phase is called Dry Catarrh. The free matter discharges cause the passages to swell and become difficult or impossible, and the sufferer finds it necessary to breathe through the mouth, thereby passing the air directly to the bronchial tubes and lungs. The sufferer has a constant desire to hawk and expectorate, but when the membrane is dry and feverish, instead of passing down from the nose and throat, the mucus becomes hard and adheres to the walls of the nasal passages, which adheres so firmly to the nasal passages and throat as to require very persistent efforts to dislodge them. 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MASONIC.
The regular communications of Bismarck Lodge No. 120, A. F. & A. M., are held in their hall on the first and third Mondays of each month at 7 p. m. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited. JOHN DAVIDSON, W. M.
E. N. COREY, Sec.

I. O. O. F.
The regular meeting of Manlian Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F. are held in Masonic Hall every Tuesday. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited. J. H. MANAGER, N. G.
E. O. BOSTWICK, R. Sec.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.
At the Presbyterian Church every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and every Sabbath evening commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Sabbath School immediately after morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Rev. I. O. Sloan, Pastor.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
On the North Pacific to and from the east arrive daily, except Monday, at 7 a. m. Depart daily except Saturday at 7 p. m.
Leave for Fort Stephenson, Berthold and Buford and the Tongue river posts every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Leave for Fort Rice and Standing Rock every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday; returning, arrive every Monday, Thursday and Saturday.
Leave for Deadwood and other points in the Black Hills daily at 8 a. m.
Leave for Tongue River every Sunday at 8 a. m.
Registered Mails for all Points Close at 5 P. M.
Office open from 7 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. On Sundays from 7 to 9:30 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m.

From All Over.
Dr. Ferguson brought to Lincoln, last Friday, 57 sick soldiers.

Mr. Arthur Linn of the Detroit, (Minn.) Record, is on a visit to this city.

Lieut. P. H. Ray brought to Lincoln, last week, thirty four recruits for the seventh cavalry.

Ways, stock yards and machine shops at the landing will give fresh life to an already lively place.

There are seventy five pupils attending the State school, and one hundred and twenty the public schools.

Four mules were stolen from Lincoln by private Hill of Co. A. Sixth Infantry and a citizen, they went southeast.

The freight is fast rushing to the Black Hills. The government has one little consignment of six hundred thousand pounds.

Fort Sully will have some cavalry this winter. One hundred thousand pounds of corn will be shipped from this point to the fort.

Twenty thousand rounds of ammunition were sent to Bear Butte last week. They are getting ready for those Cheyennes out there.

The new ordnance depot buildings at Fort Lincoln have been completed at a cost of \$7,000. It was the cheapest Government job ever known at this river.

James A. Emmons is an advocate of Cheyenne navigation. He says it can be navigated to about sixty miles from Deadwood. A water route to the Hills is his theory.

The boys at the freight depot unearthed a cat that had been eleven days imprisoned in a car without food. They took her into the office and gave her a few drops of milk. She flickered out all the same.

There are nine hundred iron poles coming for military telegraph line. The object is not known, unless it is embodied in the supposition that the government has them on hand and does not know what to do with them.

Rev. G. W. Barrett, the recently appointed minister of the Methodist church in this city, will preach at the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and at Champion Hall at 7:30 p. m. Steps will be taken to build a church soon.

The 7th Infantry took east twelve Nez Perces captured near Fort Benton. One of the men claimed to be the Indian who befriended the three ladies taken by the Nez Perces in the National Park a year ago. Others of the party burned the light at Cow Island.

The Stage and Transportation Company pay to Bismarck \$24,000 per month to employees and freighters that they are obliged to hire when their carrying capacity is overcrowded. The current statement that the amount is \$12,000 is just one-half the truth.

Let Greeley reports the telegraph line finished around Fort Buford and moving on rapidly between Deadwood and Keogh. The line to Keogh from Bismarck and Deadwood will be completed November first. The branch line to Fort Keogh will be finished during that month.

The steamer Rose Bud reported buffalo for a hundred miles above Buffalo. The country is back with them. They are coming south and evidently are being hunted by Indians of the hostile persuasion. Capt. Braithwaite picked up a wolf call in the river, and would have brought him to Bismarck had he not been shot and died.

As the winter days come on and the nights grow longer, the necessity for amusement becomes more apparent. There is a cheerful little recreation known as "stud-horse poker," and if gamblers having plenty of money could be induced to come to the city for the purpose of playing the game, it would lighten the "dismal even" and make it pleasant all around.

The Fat Men's Convention.

We can see some pleasure, if no reason, in the convening of a baby show, but we confess we could never see the slightest cause, reasonable or otherwise, for a fat men's convention, unless it be the fact that misery loves company. For fifty or a hundred men, whose several weights range from two hundred to three hundred pounds, to hold a convention simply because of so much surplus adiposities, is absurd to say the least. It becomes doubly so when we reflect that obesity is a disease. What would we think of as many persons emaciated by consumption holding a convention to compare their relative weights? There is but one ground upon which we would advocate another fat men's convention, and that is that they meet to discuss the merits of Allan's Anti-Fat, the only known remedy for obesity. It is safe and reliable. Sold by druggists.

Prevent Decay of the Teeth

With their surest preservative, aromatic SOZODONT. Whiteness of the dental row, a healthy freshness and hardness of the gums, a sweet breath, an agreeable taste in the mouth—all these conferred by SOZODONT. Does not such an invaluable toilet article, one so pure as well as effective, deserve the popularity it enjoys?

At Hallett & Keatings. 16tf

Crabberries.
At Hallett & Keatings. 16tf

Sweet Potatoes.
At Hallett & Keatings. 16tf

A full line of yarns in all shades and qualities at DAN EISENBERG'S.

Money to Loan.
On real estate or approved collaterals. 15tf
GEO. P. FLANNERY.

The largest stock of dry goods in the city at DAN EISENBERG'S.

Fresh Oysters.
The finest selects at Hallett & Keatings. 16tf

Bargains, bargains, in gents' and ladies' furnishing goods at DAN EISENBERG'S.

Mattby's Oysters.
The finest in the land at Hallett & Keatings. 16tf

The best assortment of ladies' winter cloaks and shawls in the city at DAN EISENBERG'S.

A Bargain.
320 acres, one mile from the Sheridan House at ten dollars per acre. 16tf
GEO. W. SWEET.

Just opened, a full line of dry goods and furnishing goods. DAN EISENBERG.

Oysters.
Fresh Selects from Mattby's at Hallett & Keatings. 16tf

For Sale.
Two excellent, fine and quiet riding ponies, by Louis Schick, band leader, Seventh U. S. Cavalry. 19c2

Boarding.
Single meals 25 cents or board by the week at \$4.50 at J. Reardon's, Main street, Bismarck. 1f

Money to Loan.
Terms satisfactory to suit borrowers. 12m4
M. P. SLATTERY, Third St., Bismarck, D. T.

Tobacco.
I am selling the best Lorillard plug tobacco for 75 cts per lb., B. Durham smoke 75 cents. Fine cut chewing tobacco \$1 and \$1.15 per lb. A. CRESSY, 5th St., next door to Custer Hotel. 4m3

Wanted--Cattle to Winter.
The undersigned wants fifty head of cattle to winter at his ranch at Knife River. Terms reasonable. Post office address Fort Stevenson. 16t4
P. C. CAUSEY.

A Rare Bargain.
Lots one and two in block 84, corner opposite C. S. Weaver's residence, in the west quarter of the city; also log house on said lots 14x20, good cellar 8x12, house renting for \$8 per month; terms \$350 cash. Inquire at the Custer House. 17c3

Tripp's Choice
Is the new and elegant brand of Havana cigars now ready for the market by Clum Emmons, at North Star cigar factory.

Hard Coal Yard.
C. W. Thompson will have a full supply of the different grades of anthracite constantly on hand during the coming winter. \$15.50 per ton, delivered, is the price until Nov. 1st. 19t1

Every Flavor True.
By a process entirely his own, Dr. Price is enabled to extract from each of the true select fruits and aromatics, all of its characteristic flavor, and place in the market a class of flavorings of rare excellence. We know Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts will give perfect satisfaction.

Our Claims.
We claim that there is greater certainty and uniformity in the production of good bread, biscuits, etc., in the use of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and that the articles made with it are more wholesome and digestible than if made with any other kind. Test it in the most reliable and truthful test—in the oven.

A Compliment to Dentists.
Of all professional men, dentists should be the neatest and as a class they are. Those who require a grateful, refreshing, delightful aroma, while working about the organ of smell, should wet their hands in Dr. Price's Floral Riches. Its fragrance is not only as pleasant as can be imagined, but decidedly stimulating. Sold by W. A. Hollenback.

To be or not to be, that is the great problem before the people of Bismarck, and when in future years the self-made men now struggling along unnoticed by the outside world, are asked what gave them the strength and courage to persevere and win, it will be in the early and constant use of the Belle of Moorhead flour. For sale by all grocers 88

For fine, crisp celery, new chestnuts and the best sweet cider in the world, go to Hallett & Keating. Another car load of Michigan cider is on the way and will soon be in.

Ladies and gents, do not forget to examine our new stock of goods. DAN EISENBERG.

Independent Candidates.
To the voters of the 3d Judicial District, Dakota Territory:
Gentlemen, in view of the fact that the office of district attorney is not, and should not be, a political one, and that the one filling the position should be left unembarrassed by party policy; and in view of the fact that the expense of meet-

ing is unusually heavy during the next few weeks, and at the earnest solicitation of friends representing all portions of the district, I hereby announce myself as an independent candidate for district attorney and solicit your support for that position.
JOHN A. STOVELL,
Bismarck, D. T., Aug. 6, 1878.

Partnership Notice.
The undersigned have this day entered into partnership under the firm name of Stanley Huntley for the business of running the Bismarck Tribune.
Bismarck, October 3, 1878.
STANLEY HUNTLEY.
MARSHALL JEWELL.

Notice.
Notice is hereby given that there will be a Democratic District Convention held at Jamestown, D. T. on Saturday the 19th day of Oct., 1878, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for District Attorney for the Third Judicial District. Counties will be entitled to the same representation as they had in the Territorial convention.
BY ORDER OF DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

Dissolution of Partnership.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. John Yegen will continue the business at the old stand and will pay all debts and demands against the firm, and all bills and credits of the said firm will be payable to the said John Yegen.
Bismarck, October 4, 1878.
JOHN YEGEN.
M. LANG.

W. M. GLITSCHKA—Groceries and Provisions.
Flour, Feed, &c. Agent for Minneapolis Soap. Main St. opposite post office.

E. L. STRAUSS & BRO—Watchmakers and Jewelers. Main Street, opposite Tribune block, Bismarck, D. T.

1878
BAKER LINE,
(via Northern Pacific Railroad)
BISMARCK
TO
FT. BENTON,
Composed of the following elegant light draught Steamers

RED CLOUD.
W. R. MASSIE, Master. AL. MAYNARD, Clerk.

NELLIE PECK,
Wm. SIMMS, Master. F. J. DENNIS, Clerk.

Col. Macleod.
One of the above first class steamers will leave Bismarck every week during the season for Fort Benton and all intermediate points, offering to passengers unprecedented facilities for comfort and a quick trip, making

Close Connection
with all Stage Lines to the interior of Montana and the British Possessions.
Passage and rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph of the undersigned agents:
J. W. MOORE, 54 Clark St., Chicago.
M. W. DEWOLF, 305 Broadway, New York.
J. G. BAKER & CO., 219 Olive St., St. Louis.
H. J. KING, Bismarck, D. T.

BISMARCK
AND
TONGUE RIVER
Stage & Express.

Leave Bismarck every Sunday at 8 a. m., arriving at Fort Keogh in four days, connecting at Keogh with stages for Bozeman and all points in Montana. For passage or express apply to J. W. RAYMOND & CO., Bismarck, D. T.

J. W. DORSEY, Supt. 17t1

BISMARCK
AND
STANDING ROCK
STAGE AND EXPRESS LINE.

Leaves Bismarck every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday morning at 8 a. m., arriving at Standing Rock in fifteen hours.

Leave Standing Rock every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 a. m., arriving at Bismarck in fifteen hours.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. PEOPLES & CO., Bismarck, or JNO THOMSON & CO., Standing Rock, D. T. 15tf

BISMARCK
AND
FT. BUFORD
STAGE AND EXPRESS

Leave Bismarck for Fort Buford and interveneing points Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m., making the full trip in five days.

Stages will leave Buford on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.

For Express, Passage or Freight apply to J. S. WINSTON, Bismarck, D. T.

Or to L. HUTTON & JORDAN, Fort Buford.

DO NOT FAIL
to send for our Catalogue. It contains prices and description of most every article in general use, and is valuable to ANY PERSON contemplating the purchase of an article for Personal, Family or Agricultural use. We have done a large trade the past season in the remote parts of the Territories, and have, with few exceptions, exceeded the expectations of the purchaser, many claiming to have made a saving of 25 to 50 per cent. We mail these CATALOGUES TO ANY ADDRESS, FREE UPON APPLICATION. We sell our goods to all mankind at wholesale prices in quantities to suit. Reference, First National Bank, Chicago.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
Original Goods Supply House,
227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Heavy & Shelf Hardware,
STOVES
--AND--
TINWARE.
A LARGE STOCK OF
COOK and HEATING STOVES.
In variety and at prices never before offered in this market.

THE WESTMINSTER,
An entirely NEW BASE BURNER for 1878.
BEST OPERATING, HANDSOMEST,
MOST PERFECT
HARD COAL BASE BURNER
EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
Steamboat Supplies a Specialty.
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